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Japan

SDP Leaders Meet Visiting DPRK Officials

OW2610155891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—A leader of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party called Saturday for an early normalization of relations between North Korea and the United States.

Kim Hyong-u, deputy director of the party's International Department, made the appeal during a two-hour meeting with Sadao Yamahana, secretary general of Japan's no. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Kim arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday as head of a Workers' Party delegation.

Kim also reiterated North Korea's calls for denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and replacement of the Korean war armistice agreement with a peace treaty signed by Washington, Beijing, Seoul and Pyongyang, SDP officials said.

Kim welcomed U.S. President George Bush's unilateral offer to reduce U.S. nuclear arms and said the U.S. withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea will pave the way for simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities in both South and North Korea by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the officials said.

Yamahana expressed hope that North Korea will take a positive stance toward accepting international inspection of nuclear facilities in the country, they said.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stops Over 26 Oct

Asks G-24 To Hasten Aid

OW2610161891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—Romania will call for quick financial and humanitarian assistance from the West at a ministerial meeting of the Group of 24 (G-24) donor countries in Brussels on November 11, Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase said Saturday.

Nastase told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview that he will call on the G-24 countries to work out their differences over how to proceed with an outstanding pledge to provide 1 billion dollars in loans to Romania, he said.

"I hope very much the discussions will help to unfreeze the money so much needed in Romania," said Nastase, during a stopover in Tokyo on Saturday as he headed to his first official visit to South Korea.

Nastase explained that the 12-nation European Community (EC) has committed 500 million dollars to the 1 billion dollar assistance offer announced last spring, but the EC has not disbursed any of the money pending a commitment from other G-24 nations.

Romania has also not received any portion of Japan's share, which includes a 100 million dollar credit package that was committed during Nastase's official visit to Japan last August.

The Japanese funds are part of a cofinancing scheme with the world bank, but protests waged by antigovernment miners in Bucharest last month forced aid talks between Romania and the World Bank to be postponed until November.

Earlier this month, Romania's new Premier Theodor Stolojon warned that his government was considering food rationing for the upcoming winter, and added that Romania needs "substantial and immediate" aid to survive.

Romania has recorded a 1.2 billion dollar deficit over the first eight months of 1991, and reportedly has only a third of the energy supply it needs for the upcoming winter.

Nastase said Romania will ask the ec for some 800,000 dollars in "urgent energy assistance" to help the nation meet its humanitarian needs through spring.

Bucharest has expressed concern that the funding delay, compounded by the loss of Soviet and Eastern Europe export markets, is holding up Romania's radical reform program which was put together with the assumption that substantial foreign assistance would be forthcoming.

Nastase said one positive note is that Romania expects to receive a 300 million dollar restructuring loan in November from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of a separate 1 billion dollar commitment from the IMF.

Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said the G-24 ministerial meeting in Brussels is likely to result in assistance commitments being made to Albania and the three newly-independent Baltic states.

But they said continued assistance to other East European countries will also be on the agenda and some countries may propose an aid boost for Romania.

Representatives of the G-24 nations have reportedly decided in preliminary meetings to make financing for Romania and Bulgaria a priority.

Says Former King Free To Return

OW2610162191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1447 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase on Saturday said ex-King Michael I would be permitted to return to Romania after 44 years in exile.

"There is no problem with that," Nastase said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE during a brief stopover in Tokyo on his way to Seoul.

Romania is now engaged in a national debate to decide whether the country should define itself as a republic or if it should reinstate a constitutional monarchy, paralleling a similar situation in neighboring Bulgaria.

Ex-King Michael's attempted visit to Romania last Christmas Day ended in frustration when he was deported 12 hours later for allegedly arriving without proper papers.

Nastase denied the existence of a de facto ban on the return of the former monarch, who was forced by communists to abdicate his throne in 1947.

"I can understand that he wants to see again his country," the foreign minister said.

But Nastase said any homecoming for Michael I will be contingent on the ex-king obtaining a Romanian passport, or a Romanian visa if he decides to travel once more on a Danish diplomatic passport.

"He cannot come as a king because he is not a king, but as a person he can come," the foreign minister said, adding that any royal pretenses would probably complicate entry procedures.

Further on Visit by Netherlands' Queen Beatrix

Visits Fuji Film Factory

OW2510061391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Atsugi, Kanagawa Pref., Oct. 25 KYODO—Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands on Friday visited a Fuji Photo Film Co. processing plant in Minami Ashigara, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Arriving at 10:15 A.M., the queen was greeted by 300 employees at the plant's east gate and then given a tour of the factory's color film processing works in action.

She expressed concern over environmental issues while gazing at a pond filled with 20,000 colored carp on the factory's grounds.

Fuji photo film established a similar plant in 1982 in Minami Ashigara's sister city in the Netherlands, Tilburg, contributing to the economy of the southern Dutch region.

Queen Beatrix is scheduled to continue her sightseeing Friday with an afternoon visit to the Science and Technology Agency's research institute in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Ends State Visit, Departs

OW2610053791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands ended her official state visit to Japan on Saturday, departing for the Netherlands on a flight from New Tokyo International Airport.

During her five-day visit to Japan, Queen Beatrix and Dutch Crown Prince Willem-Alexander received a welcome from Emperor Akihito, Empress Michiko and other imperial family members, who hosted a state dinner in their honor Tuesday night.

The Dutch queen also met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during her stay.

This was the first visit by any Netherlands monarch to Japan.

Vietnam Studies Incentives for Foreign Investment

OW2210123991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 22 KYODO—Vietnam's economic reform is moving forward successfully and the government now is studying incentives for foreign investment, a visiting Vietnamese official said Tuesday.

Ta Ca, vice minister of commerce and tourism, said the country is looking forward to investment by Japanese enterprises, mainly medium- and small-sized firms.

Ta, who is visiting Osaka to attend a business convention, made the remarks in an interview with KYODO news service Tuesday.

He said the economic reform program, the first major test for Vietnam, is progressing successfully, particularly in agriculture, where the country has attained self-sufficiency in production.

Vietnam had to import 400,000 to 500,000 tons of rice annually to feed its people in the past but it now exports surplus rice, he said.

He said the government has successfully contained inflation.

The country now aims to produce high-value-added products for export although some problems have yet to be overcome, he added.

He said the government is studying incentive measures to promote foreign investment, including reduction of ground rents, adding that wages have also been lowered for those working for foreign companies as sought by foreign enterprises.

He said the government has removed restrictions on the opening of branch offices by foreign corporations, including banks.

Work is now going ahead on a law that will govern an export products processing zone already established in Ho Chi Minh city. A similar zone is to be opened in Haiphong in the future, he said.

In a seminar at the business convention Tuesday, the Vietnamese delegation appealed to Japanese enterprises to cooperate in the improvement of infrastructure and development and processing of mineral resources as well as in investment and economic assistance for agricultural and fishery production.

Bank Governor Stresses Need To Fight Inflation

OW2410035591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno on Thursday stressed the need to fight inflation through sound budgetary policy and active structural reforms.

Mieno was speaking at the beginning of a two-day conference in Tokyo of financial experts and economists from 18 countries and three international organizations, including the International Monetary Fund. The gathering is supported by the Japanese central bank.

The theme of the meeting, the fifth of its kind, is price stabilization in the 1990s: domestic and international policy requirements.

Mieno said it is vital that anti-inflation monetary policy should be backed by sound budgetary policy as well as by industrial structural reforms to help control prices and labor costs.

Reflecting the recent slowdown in Japan's economic growth, pressure has mounted in business circles for measures to spur the economy, including a cut in the official discount rate and special budgetary measures such as increasing public investment.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's cabinet has been reluctant to take special budgetary measures as it expects a sharp decline in its 1991 fiscal year revenues, especially corporate tax revenues, because of the slowdown in economic growth.

Demands that the central bank lower its key lending rate have grown louder in recent weeks. Mieno, however, has repeatedly said that he still feels it necessary to watch out for inflation and there can be no relaxation in monetary policy.

Financial and market watchers said that the Mieno's speech Thursday suggested his frustration.

Mieno said in the speech that Japan's recent bout of inflation was caused by excessive rises in prices of real estate and securities, although prices were stable on the "traditional" scale.

"In order to head off inflation, it is now necessary to create new ways, including those to control asset inflation," he said.

Mieno also stressed that major industrial countries, including Japan, have a responsibility to head off international inflation.

"No country in the world can be sure of not being affected by overseas inflation," he added.

Aerospace Firm Receives Ban for Illegal Exports

OW2510090291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Japan's government said Friday it has slapped an 18-month export ban on a major Japanese aerospace equipment maker for illegally exporting missile parts to Iran during the Iran-Iraq war.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the penalty, the longest on record, will bar Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. (JAE) from conducting export deals for a year and a half.

The company, a major aerospace equipment supplier for the Defense Agency, and its four top executives were indicted in September on charges of illegally exporting air-to-air missile parts to Iran during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

The Tokyo-based company is the only manufacturer in the world of a navigation control system which uses laser beams and which is mounted on Air Self-Defense Force fighter planes.

According to the indictment, in 1988 the company imported damaged flywheels from the Iranian Air Force which were being used in the U.S.-designed sidewinder Missiles. They were repaired and then exported back to Iran in violation of Japanese laws.

Japan's standing policy imposes a total ban on weapons trade.

The ministry said JAE also violated Japan's foreign exchange control law.

Toshiba Machine Co., a subsidiary of the giant Japanese electronics firm, Toshiba Corp., was suspended from exporting for one year in 1987 after exporting computer-controlled milling machines to the Soviet Union.

Official Hopes Rice Policy Remains Unchanged

OW2810084491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—A senior Agriculture Ministry official said Monday that he hopes Japan's policy of self-sufficiency in rice production will be continued under the new prime minister to be elected next week.

Yoshihiro Hamaguchi, administrative vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told reporters each country is insisting on its own national interests in the current Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks and Japan should try to preserve its interests as well.

His remark was regarded as indicating Japan will reject the so-called tariffication of rice import barriers which would ultimately lead to total liberalization of the rice market.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who was elected new president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Sunday, is certain to be named new prime minister succeeding Toshiki Kaifu at an extraordinary session of the Diet next week.

Miyazawa Wins LDP Presidential Election

OW2710100691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa won a landslide victory Sunday in the presidential election of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and will go on to become prime minister next month.

The 72-year-old former finance minister won 285 of the 492 valid votes cast, well in excess of the majority, beating his two rivals by a large margin. There were four invalid votes.

Michio Watanabe, 68, also a former finance minister, ranked second with 120 votes, while Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, 64, a former transport minister, garnered 87 ballots.

Seisuke Okuno, chairman of the party's election administration committee, announced the results at the party headquarters.

Miyazawa replaces Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu as LDP president October 31, the day after Kaifu's term of office as LDP leader expires.

The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister because the governing party enjoys an ample majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

Miyazawa will be confirmed party president at an extraordinary party convention Tuesday.

He will be elected prime minister at an extraordinary Diet session November 5 and will form his cabinet later in the day.

A former Finance Ministry career bureaucrat, Miyazawa is recognized as being internationally minded, being one of a few Japanese politicians with a full command of English.

He has many acquaintances in the United States and Europe.

Miyazawa, leader of the LDP's second-largest faction, served as director general of the Economic Planning Agency, international trade and industry minister, foreign minister, chief cabinet secretary, and deputy prime minister and concurrently finance minister.

Despite his rich experience in economic and foreign affairs, he is unpopular within the party, being seen as too elite.

Miyazawa was forced to resign as finance minister in December 1988 to take responsibility for his involvement in the Recruit influence-buying scandal. He was sidelined with other top LDP politicians implicated in the scandal.

Watanabe and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita were among them.

Sunday's party election was seen as a ceremonial event since Miyazawa had already received assurance of backing from the party power brokers, whose supporters provided the needed majority.

He not only has the support of his own faction, but also of the largest faction founded by Takeshita and currently led by Shin Kanemaru, and the smallest faction led by former state minister Toshio Komoto.

Some 1.75 million rank-and-file party members were eligible to vote to decide the allocation of 101 electoral votes in the 47 prefectures. The party's 395 Diet members had each a single vote.

Under party rules, the top vote getter in each prefecture takes all votes allocated to that prefecture. Each prefecture is allocated one to four electoral college votes depending on the number of the party members.

Voter turnout among LDP rank-and-file members in the election averaged about 55 percent, Okuno announced.

Kaifu, whose two-year term as LDP president expires October 30, said in early October he would not seek another term after failing to ensure passage of a set of three political reform bills in the Diet.

Kaifu told his cabinet and senior party officials that he is making a "grave determination" in the wake of the killing of the bills, suggesting a dissolution of the House of Representatives for a snap general election.

However, Kaifu's main political backers like Takeshita and Kanemaru later withdrew support for Kaifu's bid to stay in power, forcing him to abandon it.

Miyazawa was the first among the three candidates to declare candidacy in the party presidential race on September 6.

The two other contenders, Watanabe and Mitsuzuka, joined Miyazawa in declaring candidacies but they had virtually no chance of being elected, political sources said.

Watanabe and Mitsuzuka put up better fight than expected. In local balloting, Miyazawa garnered 78 votes, Watanabe 18 votes while Mitsuzuka gained five votes. Miyazawa gained 207 votes out of 395 LDP parliamentarians, Watanabe and Mitsuzuka obtained 102 and 82 votes respectively. Four parliamentarians tendered blanket votes.

Watanabe and Mitsuzuka's bids were seen likely to help them in future attempts to win the job, the sources said.

It also is likely to help them win party and cabinet posts for their faction members.

Post-Election News Conference

OW2810043791 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0917 GMT 27 Oct 91

[News conference by Kiichi Miyazawa, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) president-elect, at the LDP headquarters in Tokyo following his 27 October election victory with unidentified reporters—live]

[Text] [Reporter] First, please let us know, how do you feel about the results of this presidential election?

[Miyazawa] Personally, I feel that I am honored to have received such extraordinary support, which led to my election. During the election itself, we, the three candidates decided to conduct a gentlemen's competition. We fought the election by upholding our policies. I am very pleased with the fact that we were able to conduct an election open to the whole nation, and have thus been able to enhance the people's confidence in the party.

[Reporter] It seems that Mr Watanabe was able to win more votes from local party members and Diet members than predicted earlier. What do you think of this?

[Miyazawa] Personally, I made no predictions and had no knowledge in advance, so there is no way I can make comparisons. However, both Messrs Watanabe and Mitsuzuka put up a good fight. I myself received such an expression of trust. I am grateful for this.

[Reporter] I suppose you will immediately proceed to work on personnel matters for the party's three key executives and cabinet posts. Are you thinking of a basic policy on this?

[Miyazawa] I have merely become the president-elect today. My answer to your questions will all be on that premise. About this specific question, since it is all a new experience for me, I am going to work out a policy by seeking the opinion of various people. I am not yet prepared to answer your question concretely.

[Reporter] Regarding Messrs Watanabe and Mitsuzuka, who fought against you in the election, from the point of view of an administration embracing the whole party, how will you deal with them in the future?

[Miyazawa] What I said repeatedly as a candidate during the campaign remains unchanged. Since we are facing a very difficult situation both domestically and internationally, I have reiterated that we have to join hands and unite the party to overcome this difficult situation. I intend to actually implement this, and I would like to appeal for support in that sense.

[Reporter] More than anything else, the support of the Takeshita faction was behind your election. How do you look at your future relations with the Takeshita faction, and its position in the three key party posts and the cabinet?

[Miyazawa] I believe we should follow the basic principle of creating the best setup for cooperation of the whole party.

[Reporter] Although you are to deal with party and cabinet personnel matters later, at this early period, questions have already been raised about the Recruit-related Diet members. Some people said that since they have undergone an election, the absolution process has already been completed. On this point, how would you consider this in relation to future personnel matters?

[Miyazawa] In my own case, as I have said before, I had been utterly careless. I am deeply aware that I should never repeat such a mistake. I think your question is about the general rule [for Recruit-tainted Diet members]. I believe that each one of them, like me, have thought about their personal ethics. A lower house election had been held and through this, they have won the people's and the voters' confidence. Politically speaking, this should be the end of the matter. What is left is a question of personal ethics. That also applies to my own case.

[Reporter] Next, please let me ask about the future policies of your administration, Mr. Miyazawa. How will you deal with the Uruguay Round, which has come to an important turning point, particularly the issue of rice liberalization?

[Miyazawa] Let me repeat once more than I am not even the party president yet. I cannot answer questions about the administration. I hope you can understand. On this issue, the government has continued to conduct serious negotiations, setting store by the Diet resolution which had been adopted. I believe we should continue with such an attitude. At the same time, as Prime Minister Kaifu has often said, we must not do anything detrimental to the Uruguay Round. I think the spirit of negotiation demands that we should make concessions commensurate to those made by other countries. Basically, as I said earlier, the government's present approach to the negotiations will be continued.

[Reporter] Amid the general trend of tariffication, will you continue to approach the issue of rice by asking that this be made an exception?

[Miyazawa] The problem is, in one week or 10 days' time, the secretary general will present his proposals. At this point, we do not know the details of the proposals. The proposals will be known soon, so I think we have to look at the response of other countries and think about Japan's response after looking at the proposals.

[Reporter] The next question is about political reform. On this issue, Mr. Miyazawa, you have said on several occasions that you would do your best to arrive at a fruitful consensus within a year. After you become the prime minister and party president, how would you exercise your leadership in dealing with this issue?

[Miyazawa] As I have said before, the reason I talked about a one-year period is that an upper house election is scheduled for summer next year. A lower house election will surely become an issue after that. In that case, the Supreme Court opinion will create problems. It is clear that we cannot leave things as they are. Therefore, we cannot postpone the issue indefinitely. That is why I talked about one year. What I am saying is that we should take such an approach in the consultative council with the various parties. I understand that consultations are necessary, but I also think that the above should be our approach to the consultations.

[Reporter] If consultations between the ruling party and opposition parties fail to come to an agreement, then will you go on to the task of tackling the issue of adjusting the number of Diet seats?

[Miyazawa] I think we must make efforts so that an agreement can be obtained. The reason why I do not want to talk about adjusting the number of seats is because there are already draft bills submitted by the government to the Diet. It is not our intention to change this matter into a question on the number of seats—when there is plenty of time. The drafts which the government introduced to the last session of the Diet should become the basis and a starting point of discussions. That is what I think.

[Reporter] Mr. Miyazawa, you have in the past emphasized the need for international contributions. How do plan to deal with the UN Peacekeeping Operations [PKO] Bill which the Diet in the recent session decided to continue to deliberate at the next Diet session?

[Miyazawa] Since discussions on the matter have come thus far and no conclusion has been arrived at for the past year, I think the bill somehow should get passed at the next Diet session so that we have a specific organization for international contributions ready.

[Reporter] This is in connection with the international contributions. A peace treaty has been signed to settle the Cambodian issue. In what manner will Japan render cooperation in the reconstruction of that country?

[Miyazawa] I think it will depend on what the UN Temporary Administration of Cambodia or the UN Headquarters requests—also on what will happen to the PKO bill. The UN operations in Cambodia are expected to last one and a half year to two years. The last part of the operations will be administrative work and supervision of elections, while the initial part of the operations will be the disarming of soldiers, removal of mines, and rescue of refugees. The administrative work and supervision of elections come in the latter part of the operations. One point to note is that the matter will depend on whether Japan should be able to accept the United Nations' request in participation in these activities or whether the PKO bill will have been passed and we will be ready for action by then. Another point to note is that the peacekeeping operations are of such a grand scale—the grandest in the history of the United Nations—that the United Nations is concerned about the cost it will involve, which will run to a figure of billions of dollars. It is highly likely that there will be a request in this regard. This matter will present no legal problem, but it will turn out that we will have to make efforts in this regard.

[Reporter] Next question concerns the economy. The economy of our nation is said to be flying low at a decelerated speed. There are voices calling for reduction of official interest rates. What is your plan to deal with this situation in the economy in general?

[Miyazawa] I will repeat what I said during the election campaign. I think there is a general agreement among people concerned on the view that the speed of the economy has slowed down. The Bank of Japan has continued the efforts to lower the city bank interest rates. This means that the bank's view of the state of the economy is not much different from ours. With basic views of the economy being the same, I think what we should do is wait for the responsible authorities to come up with a measure.

[Reporter] I would like to ask about state revenue—tax revenue. We are foreseeing a considerable decrease in tax revenue sources. Mr. Miyazawa, during the campaign, you said you will not raise taxes readily. Now that you are the party president and prime minister, what do you intend to do about the tax revenue resource problem?

[Miyazawa] It is a little too early for the financial authorities to make an assessment and make a prediction on the tax revenue question. But I too think the trend is going the way you said, even though the figures are not clear. However, an increase in taxes is possible only when there is an understanding of the people on it. I think it is not good to think or talk about a tax increase readily when there is no understanding of the people on it.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you about Japanese-U.S. relations next. President Bush is scheduled to visit Japan next month, toward the end of November. There is trade friction and many other unresolved issues pending between the two countries. Could you tell us about your basic policy toward Japan-U.S. relations?

[Miyazawa] Since President Bush is visiting Japan exactly at the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, I think he is coming at a very meaningful time. Japan and the United States maintain very close relations, sharing common values and assuming heavy responsibilities in the world. Japan-U.S. relations are the axis of our diplomacy. Fortunately, to share the same values means that we can express our beliefs to each other freely, hold free discussion and, after obtaining a conclusion, move forward together. Therefore, when Mr. Bush visits here, if I happen to be in that position, I think I will want to hold talks with him in that spirit. I personally think it will be desirable that, if possible, we declare to the world in one form or another how the relationship between Japan and the United States should be and how we should contribute to the peace of the world together over the next 50 years.

[Reporter] Specifically, how are you going to address the trade friction issue?

[Miyazawa] Since trade friction is bound to occur one way or the other, one should not be surprised by the trade friction itself. Probably you mean that, whereas Japan's surplus in its trade with the United States has not increased so much lately, Japan's ratio looks large because the overall situation of U.S. deficits has improved. Probably this will become an issue in the United States in due time and some argue that cars and car parts take up the largest percentage. Therefore, at such a time it will be very important that businesses having plants in the United States strive to use U.S.-made parts, or the so-called local content. Yet, buying and selling ready-made parts will not do. It is hardly possible to find usable parts unless the businesses start from the design stage. We are beginning to understand each other in this regard. I think that these efforts are necessary by all means. There are numerous ways of dealing with the various aspects of trade friction. Therefore, I think it will be important to deal with them one by one.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you about Japanese-Soviet relations next. Mr. Miyazawa, during the presidential election campaign you called for active promotion of financial and other aid to the Soviet Union. Would you tell us anew about your basic policy toward Japanese aid to the Soviet Union?

[Miyazawa] With regard to emergency and humanitarian aid, Japan has already set the framework at $2.5 billion. That framework includes technological aid such as for energy, lumber and fisheries—taking a further step forward. Coming after the emergency and technological aid, which takes a long time, I think, will be financial aid, which you mentioned. As it was agreed at the recent Bangkok meeting of the IMF, in order to carry out aid, we have to go to the spot and hear from—probably—Mr. Silayev or other leaders about the sort of blueprint they have drawn up. We have to begin with basic data. Otherwise, I think it will be impossible to give an answer to the question of how much money can be provided at what stage. Anyway, I think what is needed—although this will be a future matter—is a large sum of long-term money for ruble stabilization funds, enormous commodity loans when the Soviet Union really begins liberalization, or for transportation, communications and other social overhead capital in the distant future. Therefore, I think the first meeting scheduled for late this month in Moscow will reach the first agreement on that matter, or draw up a neat blueprint.

Because of these circumstances, financial aid is a matter for which we must be mentally prepared for a considerably long time to come. I do not know if the so-called Soviet Union does not exist any longer, but the fact that the Soviet Union has become a peace-seeking country and is moving toward a market economy is a very gratifying matter to the world, and to us. Therefore, we should not spare our aid to that end and I think that naturally the Soviet side should sincerely accept this goodwill and friendship of ours in considering a peace treaty between our two countries now. This is my basic view.

[Reporter] In that connection, how are you going to tackle the Northern Territories issue?

[Miyazawa] When I mentioned a peace treaty just now, I meant to cover this question of yours. But one important thing is the people who reside on the islands. I think it is human nature that the Soviet citizens residing on the Northern Territories now feel very apprehensive about the possibility of a drastic change in their status. However, as a matter of fact, their livelihood will improve without a doubt. As far as we are concerned, we are not thinking of doing the various things the people there are worried about. I think it is important to make efforts to get the inhabitants of these islands to understand this. I believe there are limits to diplomacy because this involves dealing with a foreign country. However, it is now possible to exchange visits visa-free and the private sector can conduct publicity without restriction. Therefore, I think that, at this juncture, it is very important that the people concerned are convinced that the situation will not worsen for them.

[Reporter] For that matter, Mr. Miyazawa, are you thinking of visiting the northern islands to personally make an appeal?

[Miyazawa] Since this involves the issues of livelihood, environment, and infrastructure, I think it is important to conduct publicity campaigns so the local residents understand and accept the issues which concern them.

[Reporter] Next, I would like to ask you about the direction of the Diet. The situation in which the government's and opposition's positions are reversed at the House of Councillors continues and it is believed it will be quite tough to run the Diet in the days ahead. How are you going to deal with the opposition parties?

[Miyazawa] There was the $9 billion issue during the Gulf war last year and recently there was the issue of a review of the consumption tax. But the opposition is coming to take a realistic view of those issues now and I think the opposition has something for us to lend an ear to. I think our relationship with the opposition has changed considerably from the former confrontational one—I am sorry to call it infertile. Therefore, I think it will be important for us to fully listen to what they have to say.

[Unidentified individual] Do you have any more questions? [live relay ends]

Opposition Urges Demonstrative Leadership

OW2710101491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—The four major opposition parties Sunday called on ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President-elect Kiichi Miyazawa to take firm leadership in domestic and international affairs, including improving political ethics.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) made the calls in statements issued after Miyazawa was elected as the LDP's president to replace Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe said Japan's largest opposition party expects Miyazawa to make every effort to carry out his longstanding political creeds of attaching more importance to the prosperity of the Japanese economy than building up the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

Tanabe, however, said in a statement the 72-year-old veteran conservative politician did not necessarily stick to those creeds in the LDP's October 19-27 presidential election campaign.

He criticized Miyazawa for having positively supported the proposed sending of SDF personnel overseas to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Miyazawa has also proposed to introduce within a year political reform centered on a system of one-seat constituencies with proportional representation, which the SDP opposes, Tanabe said.

Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida urged Miyazawa to introduce systems to establish political ethics and control political funds.

Ishida said Miyazawa has a duty to do so as he was tainted by the Recruit scandal involving senior LDP and opposition party officials.

Miyazawa was forced to resign from the posts of finance minister and deputy prime minister in December 1988 to take responsibility for his involvement in the scandal.

Ishida said Komeito hopes Miyazawa will not shift policies because of power politics among the LDP's major factions during his two-year term as prime minister.

JCP Presidium Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa said the LDP has challenged the Japanese people by choosing someone tainted by the Recruit scandal.

A JCP statement said it is unavoidable for Miyazawa's future cabinet to face political contradictions from the Japan-U.S. security treaty, big companies' power monopoly on Japanese markets, and Japan's international expansionism.

DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi called on Miyazawa to carry out his own policies instead of being manipulated by the LDP's most powerful faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Business Leaders Welcome Election

OW2710102391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—Japanese business leaders widely welcomed Kiichi Miyazawa's victory Sunday evening in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential race, and expressed hope that he will demonstrate strong leadership in tackling domestic and international issues.

Miyazawa will become Japan's new prime minister on November 5 in a prime ministerial election in the Diet because the LDP holds a stable majority in the House of Representatives.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's term of office as LDP president expires October 30.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), urged Miyazawa to show strong leadership and adopt a unified party structure.

Business leaders expect the new administration to seek progress in the Uruguay Round of multinational trade talks held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, promote national political reform, and facilitate Japan's contribution to peacekeeping activities sponsored by the United Nations.

On the Uruguay Round, stalled over farm subsidy issues such as Japan's ban of rice imports, Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said that nations must make concessions for a successful resolution to the talks. The time is ripe for Japan to come up with a political decision on the rice issue, Nagano said.

Business leaders seem to view Miyazawa as reliable, because of his rich experience in diverse areas.

"I congratulate him on his triumph from the bottom of my heart," said Hiraiwa.

Nagano said Miyazawa "is strong in economic policy and has a sharp sense for international affairs. He is perfect for Japan's premier.

"It was good that all three candidates made their opinions clear before the public, instead of wrapping up the matter at a closed meeting. This contributed to improving the transparency of political affairs," Nagano said.

Former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and former Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka ran against Miyazawa, 72, a former deputy prime minister, for the LDP presidency.

Some business leaders have differing recommendations on how Miyazawa should handle the projected shortage of government revenue.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), suggested that the government issue deficit-financing bonds.

That would be an easygoing way, said Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He recommended that authorities work to rebuild fiscal conditions by promoting administrative restructuring.

Party Rivals Pledge Solidarity

OW2810040691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa briefly savored his victory in the race to succeed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Monday morning before quickly shifting his attention to mending a rift with two defeated contenders in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

"I don't have enough time," he told reporters who assembled in front of his house to ask about his plans to name a new party hierarchy on Tuesday and a cabinet after Kaifu formally steps down as prime minister on November 5.

Aides said Miyazawa, 72, went to bed at 11 p.m. Sunday night, five hours after winning the LDP presidential election, and woke up at 6:50 A.M.

He collected 285 votes out of 492. Michio Watanabe, his nearest rival, gained 120, and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka finished third with 87. There were four invalid votes.

Miyazawa, a former deputy premier, spent Monday morning visiting the offices of Watanabe and Mitsuzuka to seek their support for party solidarity. Both faction leaders pledged their support, aides said.

Miyazawa also called on former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to seek his advice.

LDP sources said Miyazawa told Watanabe that he will name a member of the Watanabe faction to one of the key party posts. The post would be either chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council or chairman of the Executive Council, the sources said.

The post of the party's secretary general, the second most powerful after the presidency, is reserved for the Takeshita faction whose support had assured Miyazawa of winning Sunday's election.

Watanabe faction leaders, including Michio Watanabe himself, agreed to recommend the party's acting Secretary General Koko Sato, as a candidate for key party posts, LDP sources said.

The sources said the decision was made after president-elect Miyazawa and Watanabe held a meeting.

Sato will most likely be named to a chairman's post on either the Policy Affairs Council or the Executive Council, they said.

Sato, who comes from Hokkaido's No. 3 constituency, had been turned down as a cabinet minister when Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu formed his second cabinet in February of 1990 because of Sato's alleged involvement in the 1976 Lockheed scandal, and the more recent Recruit scandal.

Kaifu denied the appointment despite pressure from Watanabe to name Sato as cabinet minister representing the Watanabe faction.

Tamisuke Watanuki, a former construction minister, is most likely to be picked as the party's powerful secretary general since he comes from the Takeshita faction, the sources said.

The faction members have demanded a nominee for the key party post who would not invite strong opposition from within the LDP's most powerful faction, they said.

Poll Shows 'Low Expectations'

OW2510012291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Nearly a half of Japanese people in a poll hold low expectations of former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the man regarded as most likely to succeed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper said Friday.

The YOMIURI said that in a survey of 3,000 voters Saturday and Sunday 48 percent said they do not expect much from Miyazawa, while 47 percent said they hold varying degrees of expectations of him as Japan's new leader.

Of those surveyed, 72 percent responded. No margin of error was given.

Those polled also see domestic issues as among the most pressing issues facing Kaifu's successor, with 41 percent citing political reform, 34 percent mentioning the environment, and 28 percent identifying land and housing problems in a multiple-choice question, the newspaper said.

The YOMIURI said that in another multiple-choice question 47 percent of respondents characterized the ability to carry out policies as the most important requisite for a Japanese prime minister.

Thirty-seven percent picked the courage to make critical decisions as the most important criterion and 34 percent listed familiarity with international affairs, the newspaper said.

Watanabe Slated for Two Key Cabinet Posts

OW2810135791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) president-elect Kiichi Miyazawa will give his rival Michio Watanabe the key post of deputy prime minister and concurrently foreign minister in his cabinet, party sources said Monday.

In a meeting with Watanabe, Miyazawa asked him to join his cabinet. Watanabe agreed to accept the post of deputy prime minister and foreign minister, succeeding Taro Nakayama, the sources said.

Miyazawa, 72, won sunday's LDP presidential election, beating rivals Michio Watanabe, who was runner-up, and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, who placed third. He is to be elected prime minister in the Diet on November 5, replacing Toshiki Kaifu, and will form his cabinet later in the day.

Miyazawa is considering giving the key post of LDP secretary general to Tamisuke Watanuki, replacing Keizo Obuchi. Both Watanuki and Obuchi are senior members of the party's No. 1 faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, whose support was instrumental in pushing Miyazawa to power.

One of Watanabe's top aides, Koko Sato, is expected to assume the chairmanship of either the decision-making Executive Council or the policy-making Policy Affairs Research Council, party sources said.

Sato was convicted of taking bribes in connection with the 1976 Lockeed payoff scandal.

The Takeshita faction argued for excluding Mitsuzuka faction members from the party's three major posts—secretary general, Executive Council chairman, and Policy Affairs Research Council chairman. The No. 1 faction instead insisted that the Miyazawa faction take one of the three posts.

Angered with the move, Mitsuzuka called for giving Yoshiro Mori, a senior faction member, either the Executive Council or the policy board post.

Yoshiro Hayashi, a Miyazawa faction member, is tipped to assume the chairmanship of the Executive Council or the policy board.

Miyazawa's top aide Koichi Kato will assume the post of chief cabinet secretary serving as his chief of staff and chief spokesman, party sources said.

The Takeshita faction is recommending that Tsutomu Hata and Kozo Watanabe join the Miyazawa cabinet.

The largest opposition Social Democratic Party on Monday asked three other opposition groups to vote for its leader Makoto Tanabe in the prime ministerial election in both houses of the Diet on November 5. But the three parties—Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP)—declined the SDP's request.

Official Hopes Miyazawa Influences Trade Talks

OW2810090291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Yuji Tanahashi on Monday said he hoped that Japan's next prime minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, will show greater leadership in global trade talks.

Tanahashi said at a press conference that Miyazawa, who has long experience in dealing with the United States, is expected to be more vocal about Japan's relationship with the U.S.

Analysts say the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks will be the first—and largest—task for Miyazawa, who Sunday won the election in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), ensuring that he will succeed Toshiki Kaifu as prime minister.

While efforts are gaining momentum for an early conclusion of the five-year round, Japan faces the difficult question of whether to open its heavily-protected rice market.

Miyazawa has indicated flexibility on the matter, saying all parties to the talks should give some ground to break the impasse in farm trade reform, which caused the talks to founder at a ministerial meeting late last year.

With the U.S. presidential elections drawing near, Japan's surging trade surplus with the rest of the world will also be a focal point on the trade front, analysts say.

Tanahashi also said, that having served as finance minister and in other economic posts, Miyazawa recognizes well the exact condition of the Japanese economy, and is expected to pursue a flexible macroeconomic policy.

Miyazawa has already suggested he is in favor of lower interest rates, saying it is "not too early" to consider a change in monetary policy because the economy is clearly in a downward phase.

Tanahashi also called on Miyazawa to be realistic about Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, particularly with the Soviet Far East.

"It is necessary for Japan to take a realistic approach on the Soviet Far East, which has geographically and historically deep ties with Japan," he said.

Japan recently pledged 2.5 billion dollars in emergency aid to the Soviet Union, but is reluctant to give more assistance because of a longstanding dispute over four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

SDP Chairman Declares Candidacy for Reelection

OW2610160591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—Japan's Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Makoto Tanabe declared Saturday he will seek reelection for the party's top post.

The leader of Japan's largest opposition party, Tanabe declared his candidacy in a meeting with reporters in Yamagata, northern Japan.

The leader of the party's right wing said he was again ready to run in the party's chairmanship campaign, scheduled to start November 12.

Tanabe, who narrowly beat rival contender Tetsu Ueda in the recent July 21-22 election held to replace former Chairwoman Takako Doi, is currently finishing Doi's two-year term of office. About 120,000 party members and associates voted in that election.

Tanabe was approved by the party's July 30-31 extraordinary convention.

While Doi could have held her office until next December, she resigned last June claiming responsibility for the party's crushing defeat in elections held across the country last April.

House of Representatives member Ueda, who leads the left wing of the party, has so far been silent on whether he too will run. Tanabe would serve until December 1993 if re-elected at the SDP's next ordinary convention this December.

Kaifu Stresses Security Role on SDF Inspection

OW2710041291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Asaka, Saitama Pref., Oct. 27 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Sunday told Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officials that he hopes the SDF will bear an important part of Japan's contribution to international society.

Kaifu visited the Ground SDF's range in Asaka, Saitama Prefecture, for an annual inspection ceremony, which was attended by about 5,000 SDF members.

During the ceremony, the prime minister said Japan needs to change its domestic systems so it can make quick and appropriate manpower contributions to United Nation's peacekeeping operations and other international aid activities.

"SDF's role is extremely important" if Japan is to effectively take part in such efforts, Kaifu said.

He also said that although the Cold War has ended, there are still areas in the world, including the Asia-Pacific region, which have unstable elements and problems yet to be solved.

Japan, therefore, must keep its security treaty with the U.S. and a high-quality defense force, he added.

The inspection ceremony was somewhat interrupted by four men, apparently from a right-wing group, who tried to give handbills to ceremony participants just before Kaifu started his speech about 10:40 A.M.

The four were instantly caught by guards and did not make any actual disturbance during the ceremony.

One of the four reportedly said he is from the Issui-kai, one of Japan's rightist groups.

Trade Minister Calls for Benchmark Rate Cut

OW2410105891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao renewed his call Thursday for an early cut in interest rates to buttress the slowing economy and help stem Japan's resurging trade surplus, a ministry official said.

Nakao, in reporting to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu about his trip to Moscow, said recent economic indicators, including the ministry's industrial output figures, point to a flagging of the economy, said Masahisa Naito, director general of the ministry's secretariat.

"A cut in the official discount rate is one of the options to stimulate the economy," he was quoted as saying.

Though market rates are falling due to the Bank of Japan's (BOJ) recent generous credit stance on the money market, what is needed is an incentive for the increasingly bearish corporate mind, he said.

Keeping the economy afloat is also vital to reduce Japan's trade surplus, as a weakening domestic demand puts a brake on imports and is chiefly blamed for the widening trade gap, he was quoted as saying.

Incumbent Wakayama Governor Wins 5th Term

OW2710123391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Wakayama, Oct. 27 KYODO—Incumbent Shiro Kariya won a gubernatorial election Sunday in this western Japanese prefecture to clinch his fifth straight four-year term of office.

Kariya, 69, garnered some 85 percent of votes cast.

Supported by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party, Kariya defeated Yoshio Sanada, 36, who was backed by the Japanese Communist Party.

Kariya was first elected governor in 1975.

Voter turnout was 55.59 percent, the lowest ever for the prefecture.

North Korea

U.S. Rejection of Nuclear Test Ban Condemned

SK2610053591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 26 Oct 91

["More Light Cast on True Color of Nuclear Maniac"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—U.S. Secretary of Defence Cheney stated that the United States would take a stand against a total ban on nuclear testing and would not give up the nuclear pre-emptive strike strategy and the spokesman for the U.S. State Department declared that the "star wars" program would continue to be promoted. Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says: This shows that the U.S. is still clinging to nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations.

By declaring that it opposes a total ban on nuclear testing and will continue it, the United States shows that it is filling its nuclear arsenal with new nuclear weapons and preparing a nuclear war.

And the announcement that the U.S. will not give up the nuclear pre-emptive strike strategy is tantamount to a declaration that it will continue to pursue its anti-communist, anti-progress military confrontation policy, maintain its strategy of deploying nuclear weapons in forward areas and trigger off a nuclear war any moment while engaging itself in nuclear threat and blackmail against the world progressive forces.

While advertising the withdrawal of its tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea, the United States openly declares that the South Korean puppets will remain under the "nuclear umbrella".

This means that it will persistently step up the policy of nuclear war against us; this is an open challenge to the Korean people and the world peaceloving people demanding the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. should give up nuclear war preparations and pull its nuclear weapons and troops out of South Korea without delay.

UN Delegate Speaks on Nuclear Safeguards Accord

SK2810051791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 28 Oct 91

["Pullout of U.S. Nuclear Weapons From South Korea Is Prerequisite to Solution of NSA Problem"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—DPRK Permanent Representative at the United Nations Pak Kil-yon spoke at the plenary meeting of the 46th U.N. General Assembly session on October 22, refuting the argument of some countries carping on us over the problem of our signing the Nuclear Safeguards Accord (NSA).

Now that the presence of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea is confirmed, if the NSA problem is to be solved, the nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the nuclear threat be removed, first of all, Pak Kil-yon said.

Recalling that the DPRK premier clarified our stand toward this matter in his speech, Pak continued:

The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its meeting adopted an unjustifiable "resolution" putting pressure upon us, thus creating artificial obstacles to our signing the NSA. The normal procedure at the Board of Governors is to approve an agreement with a country concerned.

Australia, Japan and some other countries, however, added paragraphs putting pressure upon us to the "resolution". A country which regards sovereignty as its life and soul cannot sign an agreement under pressure.

The DPRK, being the only country under the constant nuclear threat in the world, does not attach the condition to the signing of the accord, but demands that the nuclear state, too, implement its obligation under the treaty.

If Australia and Japan want to make a contribution to the solution of this problem, it is necessary for them to have a fair view and attitude.

South Korea is not qualified even to talk about this matter. The South Korean authorities should feel responsibility for and be ashamed of their treacherous acts in introducing foreign nuclear weapons to destroy our nation.

Vienna Delegate Comments

SK2810053991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 28 Oct 91

["DPRK Permanent Representative at U.N. Office and International Organisations in Vienna on Signing of Nuclear Safeguards Accord"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—Chon In-chan, permanent representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the U.N. office and international organisations in Vienna, Austria, elaborated on the question of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Accord (NSA) in an interview with media men of various countries and international organisations in Vienna.

Recalling that Bush on September 27 announced that the United States would remove its ground- and sea-based short-range nuclear weapons, he outlined the statement issued by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in this regard.

The United States itself admitted the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea and the need of their withdrawal, he noted, and continued:

Having deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types in South Korea, the United States threatens us by staging large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises every year.

Ours is the only country which, as a non-nuclear state that has joined the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, is exposed to a direct nuclear threat by a nuclear weapon-state in the world .

Now that the United States declared it would withdraw its nuclear weapons, we hold that it must pull its nuclear weapons, first of all, out of the Korean peninsula fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war and completely and totally withdraw the ground-, sea- and air-launched nuclear weapons, not partially.

At the same time, any attempt to put unilateral pressure upon us over the signing of the NSA should be stopped.

Outlining the DPRK's principled stand on the question of signing the NSA, he demanded that the South Korean authorities discard the wrong stand of the past, demand the withdrawal not only of the nuclear weapons but of the U.S. troops from South Korea and make active efforts for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

If the nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula is converted into a nuclear- free zone, peace in the Korean peninsula and the rest of Asia will be guaranteed, he stressed.

Paper Praises 'Historical Event' for Cambodia

SK2610105191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—The signing of positive documents at the Paris meeting on Cambodia is a historical event in promoting peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, says MINJU CHOSON today.

The news analyst points out:

Our people sincerely rejoice over the signing of the historical agreements on the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The just-signed documents of the Paris meeting for an end to the Cambodian disputes and package political solution of the Cambodian issue prove that the Cambodian problem is being solved favorably.

The documents specify the withdrawal of foreign troops and their arms from Cambodia, the status of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, free and fair elections in Cambodia, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia, the guarantee of the status of Cambodia as a sovereign and independent state, the role of the United Nations and other questions.

These documents oriented to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem must be correctly implemented.

Our people believe that all factions and people of Cambodia will unite and make active efforts to build an independent, neutral, non- aligned and new Cambodia.

Our people have always stood on the side of the Cambodian people and will do so in the future, too.

We sincerely hope that the Cambodian issue will be completely solved at an early date in keeping with the interests and the demand of the Cambodian people.

Cambodian Agreement Called 'Bright Prospect'

SK2710084391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0805 GMT 27 Oct 91

["Bright Prospect of Solution of Cambodian Problem"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)—The signing of a peace agreement for a complete solution of the Cambodian problem is an event that opened a bright prospect for the Cambodian people to realize their desire.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the opening of the road for solving the Cambodian problem by peaceful means and warmly hail it.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary on the Paris international meeting on Cambodia.

The news analyst notes:

The big success made at the meeting is a result of the protracted efforts of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and it was possible because all factions of Cambodia promoted reconciliation and cooperation with common purpose and desire in conformity with the interests and demands of the people and the international community encouraged this.

Today when the Cambodian disputes have officially ended, the Cambodian people are confronted with a heavy task to build a united and independent, self-determined and peaceful, and non-aligned and neutral new society.

The master of the Cambodian problem is the people of the country at all events.

The Korean people believe that the Cambodian people will make every possible effort to build a new Cambodia under the leadership of the Supreme National Council headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and hope that all the factions of Cambodia will successfully discharge the duty they have assumed to the nation by uniting, putting the common interests of the nation above anything else and fulfilling the agreements signed this time faithfully and strictly.

U.S. Ground-Air Exercises 25 October Reported

SK2710085291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Air Force and Navy commands brought formations of nuclear-capable fighter- bombers and pursuit-assault planes based in Japan proper and the Pacific on October 25 and staged a joint ground strike exercise in coordination with fighter-bombers and assault planes belonging to the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the puppet air force, in order to increase capabilities of preemptive strike at targets in the depths of the northern half of Korea, military sources said.

Mobilized in the exercise staged in the skies above Wonju, Yongdong and Oeyon islet of South Korea were more than 250 fighter- bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes.

That day, the U.S. imperialists sent an E-3A AWACS plane, a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane, and army tacical reconnaissance planes of different types for aerial espionage on the depths and frontline areas of the Northern half of Korea along the military demarcation line.

On the same day, the South Korean puppets staged war games in Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, and Paju County, Kyonggi Province, near the Military Demarcation Line, firing bullets and shells.

The warplanes involed in the war games against the North in the skies above South Korea on the 25th totaled more than 600.

Jiangsu, Liaoning Delegations Meet Kim Il-song

SK2810122591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China led by its Secretary Shen Daren and the friendship delegation of Liaoning Province, China, led by Governor of the provincial people's government Yue Qifeng, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, vice-director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min-chun and Chinese Ambassador E.P. to Korea Zheng Yi.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented him with gifts.

President Kim Il-song invited the guests to a luncheon.

Present Gifts for Kim Chong-il

SK2810123391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with gifts by the delegation of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the friendship delegation of the Liaoning Province, China, on a visit to Korea.

The gifts were handed to officials concerned by Secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee Shen Daren and Governor of the Liaoning provincial people's government Yue Qifeng who are the heads of the delegations.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Chinese Financial Delegation

SK2510115791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation headed by Deng Zhifang, vice-president of the Technology Incorporation [as received] of the corporation, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu, Director of the General Bureau of Osandok [not further identified] Yi Il-man and Charge d'affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chiang Zhengcai.

Secretary Choe Tae-pok Meets CPC Delegation

SK2710093591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the International Liaison Department of the C.C., the Communist Party of China led by its Deputy Secretary General Huan Guoying.

The head of the delegation said on the occasion:

Respected President Kim Il-song through his recent China visits further strengthend and developed the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea to a higher level, and China-Korea friendship is of weighty importance in defending socialism.

During our stay we have witnessed the great achievements made by the Korean people in the building of socialism under the wise leadership of respected comrade president and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Visiting Panmunjom, I deeply felt the sufferings of the divided Korean people at the sight of the concrete wall.

The party, Government and people of China resolutely support the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the proposal for reunification through confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, which were set forth by respected President Kim Il- song.

Meets Heilongjiang Group

SK2410123791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Heilongjiang provincial committee of the Communist Party of China led by Wang Haiyan, secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the provincial committee of the CPC.

We witnessed the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in the building of socialism under the wise leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il and we warmly hail it, the head of the delegation said at the talk, continuing:

The current [as received] China visit of the respected president is of weighty importance in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of China and Korea.

The party and people of China are extending active support to the proposal for reunification through confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, which was set forth by respected President Kim Il-song, he stressed.

Reception Marks Chinese Entry Into Korean War

SK2510054891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a reception at the Okryu Restaurant Thursday evening on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Invited to the reception were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy Chiang Zhengcai and Chinese guests.

Present there were Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the C.C., the Korea-China Friendship Society.

Speaking first at the reception, Col. General Chon Chae-son of the Korean People's Army said the imperishable feats and noble internationalist spirit of the Chinese People's Volunteers will always remain in the memory of our people and will go down to posterity.

Korea-China friendship which was consolidated in blood in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War has strengthened and developed steadily in the struggle for defending the socialist cause and safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

Referring to the significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to China, he said the leaders of the two countries manifested the unshakable will to always treasure Korea- China friendship forged in blood and further develop it through generations in conformity with the desire of the people and actual requirements of the common cause of socialism.

Noting that the fraternal Chinese people and Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, have made great achievements in consolidating the situation in which stability and unity have been achieved, deepening reforms and opening, building socialism with Chinese characteristics and struggling to reunify the whole country, Chon Chae-son wished them greater success in their future struggle.

In his speech Chiang Zhengcai said that after the war the Korean people healed the war wounds in a short period and built a true socialist country on the ruins with indomitable revolutionary spirit and iron will under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea led by comrade Kim Il-song. We are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements made by the Korean people and hope that they will build their country more prosperously, he said.

He further said:

No force can change the road of socialism because it was chosen by the Chinese and Korean peoples. We, as in the past, so in the future, too, will fight shoulder to shoulder in close snity in the struggle for the building of socialism and the reunification of the country.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China proved successful, he said this is a great event in the relations between the two parties and two countries.

It is very important under the present international situation in steadily consolidating and developing Sino-Korean friendship and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world that the leaders of the two countries frequently visit each other and exchange views substantially and sincerely on bilateral relations and other issues of common concern, he noted, and stressed:

I believe that President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China will have a profound effect on further strengthening friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Cultural Relations Delegation Leaves for PRC

SK2610112191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries headed by its chairman Chong Chun-ki left here today for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by O Mun-han, vice- chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Chinese Police Delegation Returns Home

SK2710134591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] A Chinese Public Security Armed Police delegation led by Wang Wenli, deputy commander of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, flew home today.

Hwang Chin-taek, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Security, and Chiang Zhengcai, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim, saw the delegation off at the airport.

Kim Yong-sun Receives Japanese Delegation

SK2110113091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with a delegation of Chiba prefectural headquarters of the Social-Democratic Party of Japan headed by its adviser, Kenichi Ueno, member of the House of Representatives.

President Kim Il-song has put forward the proposal for reunification through confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments for the future of Korea, the head of the delegation said during the talk.

This is the most realistic and aboveboard reunification proposal.

I will wage more positive activities to realize the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, he stressed.

Kim Il-song Receives Outgoing Iranian Ambassador

SK2810121591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today recived Iranian Ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea Hasan Dabir when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Iranian Embassy.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Kim Il-song Receives Nepalese Delegation

SK2610111391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a parliamentary delegation of Nepal headed by Chairman of National Council Beni Bahadur Karki on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Paek In-chun and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chon Yon-ok.

The head of the delegation handed to president Kim Il-song a personal letter of Nepalese Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Kim Il-song Receives Reunification Group Leader

SK2510105891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Mr. Yun I-sang, chairman of the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and a prominent musician, and his party and Ha Yang-hui, permanent secretary of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon, on a visit to the homeland.

Officials concerned were on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with Mr. Yun I-sang and his party and Permanent Secretary Ha Yang-hui in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic feelings.

He was presented with a gift by Mr. Yun I-sang.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Vietnam

SK2610111891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—A DPRK government economic delegation headed by Kye Hyong-sun, minister of machine industry, left here today for a visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Han Tae-yol, vice- minister of external economic affairs, and Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador to Korea.

O Chin-u Greets Romanian Counterpart

SK2810045891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Nicolae Spiroiu upon his reappointment as minister of national defence of Romania.

O Chin-u extended congratulations to him and wished him success in his work.

Kim Il-song Sends Replies to Foreign Leaders

SK2410105491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply of their messages of greetings upon the DPRK's admission to the United Nations.

The replies were sent to Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, president of the transitional council of national redressment of Guinea and the head of the state; Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire; and Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru.

Thanking them for their warm congratulations on the DPRK's entry into the U.N., President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the DPRK and above-said countries would grow stronger and develop.

President Kim Il-song also sent a reply message to Anan Panyarachun, royal prime minister of Thailand.

South Condemned for Opposing Denuclearization

SK2410074991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0607 GMT 24 Oct 91

["Shameful Treacherous Act of Nuclear Fanatics"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities including the "defence minister" are these days opposing the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and claiming that "the U.S. nuclear umbrella is still needed", even denying the U.S. press report that the United States would withdraw all its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

This comes under fire in papers here today. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN brands this outburst of the South Korean authorities as one more open challenge to the entire fellow countrymen who want peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula and a disgraceful anti-national behaviour of nuclear fanatics.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that their utterances coincided with the trip of the members of the South side to Pyongyang for the inter-Korean high-level talks. This, in fact, cannot be construed otherwise than an expression of the stand of the South Korean authorities that they have no intention to solve the questions of peace and reunification, though the North and the South have a dialogue.

As is widely known, elimination and reduction of nuclear weapons is being promoted between nuclear powers on the international scene now and steps are taken to withdraw nuclear weapons from other countries. It is an anachronistic folly to persistently oppose the denuclearisation and cry for "protection of nuclear umbrella", not trying to wipe off the national disgrace by getting the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea.

Recently, the United States admitted that it had deployed nuclear missiles, nuclear shells and even nuclear bombs in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities should not call for "peace system" or "termination of cold war" only in words, but, though belatedly, should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and approach with sincerity our peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

If they shun the peace problem and put the fellow countrymen on the altar of nuclear war, failing to give up the stance of North- South confrontation, tailing behind the outside forces, our nation will never pardon such act.

MINJU CHOSON in a by-lined commentary warns that if the South Korean authorities continue to follow the road of North-South confrontation and tension against peace and reunification, they will face a stern judgement by the times and the nation.

Commentator on South's 'Confrontational Attitude'

SK2810090691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Obsolete Confrontational Attitude"]

[Text] As everyone knows, the greatest inner stumbling block to national reunification, which is the nation's supreme task, is the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South.

To remove such an inveterate distrust, which has always been a root of war, and to achieve national reunification by realizing national reconciliation and unity, a nonaggression declaration confirming that the North and the South will not invade each other by force should, above all, be adopted. The purpose of the North- South high-level talks is for developing relations in a trustful atmosphere and for peacefully settling reunification issues, breaking the doubt of an aggression by the other side.

Proceeding from such a view, at the fourth round of the North- South high-level talks, our side presented a draft on the North- South nonaggression, reconciliation, and cooperation and exchanges, which was made because of our side's concessions and compromises. Our side urged the South side to agree on the draft.

The new proposal presented by our side took into consideration the South side's proposal. Thus, it reflects our side's sincere desire for making a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification by successfully bearing fruit at the talks. While talking about the issue of confirming nonaggression, the South side, in fact, ignores important elements, like arms reduction, that can guarantee nonaggression. Rather, the South side unilaterally presented confidence-building measures. The South side artificially divided the confidence-building measures into the stage of building trust and the stage of arms reduction. It also proposed exchanges of information and inspection of exercises. In fact, this cannot be interpreted other than to postpone arms reduction, which is basic for building trust, as a far distant issue and to continue deepening the North-South confrontation, idling away time merely with exchanges of information and inspection of exercises.

Now, the North and the South are standing in confrontation with huge armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line. The huge armed forces are a root for causing a war at any moment. Preventing the danger of war and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula are urgent tasks that brook no further delay. Thus, to really build trust, the current military forces should not be maintained as they are, but be cut, so that one side cannot invade the other. By so doing, an aggressive danger should be practically removed.

Without arms reduction, however much mutual information may be exchanged and exercises be inspected, the danger of a war can never be removed. Arms reduction between the North and the South is a reliable way for practically guaranteeing nonaggression between both sides.

This notwithstanding, the South side proposed exchanges of information and inspection of exercises, which cannot guarantee trust in nonaggression. This shows that the South side is not interested in preventing a war and in realizing peace, and that it seeks to perpetrate a northward invasion by maintaining current armed forces as they are.

In fact, even when the South side sat face to face with us, it explained the Team Spirit joint military exercise, which is a nuclear test war and a preliminary war against us, as a defensive one. Thus, it openly revealed its inner intention to continue carrying out a war exercise aimed at invading the North.

In the meantime, the minister of the puppet national unification board, while unreasonably talking about us, raved that a nonaggression declaration cannot be adopted.

The minister of the puppet defense ministry did not hesitate to spin out such belligerent remarks that turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is meaningless, that the U.S. nuclear umbrella is necessary, and that independence in national defense should be strengthened.

Facts clearly show that the South Korean puppets still have not given up the obsolete confrontationsl attitude and are trying to realize a northward invasion by force. However, this is a useless absurd illusion.

If the South Korean puppets persistently seek confrontation, this goes against the trend of the times and the nation's desire. Thus, they cannot avoid the fellow countrymen's denunciation and criticism.

The South Korean puppets should change their attitude of anachronistic confrontation to that of reconciliation and unity. They should follow the road for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for achieving reunification.

South's Confidence-Building Proposal Denounced

SK2810054591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 28 Oct 91

["'Confidence-Building' Without Disarmament Is Sham"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities raise "priority to confidence-building" as a precondition to the settlement of disarmament and other issues.

By "military confidence-building" the South Korean authorities mean exchanging military information and informing each other of military exercises. It does not include such essential and fundamental issues as withdrawal of foreign troops and arms cut in the North and the South of Korea, NODONG SINMUN today says:

Stating that "confidence-building" without withdrawal of foreign troops and disarmament in the North and the South is sham, the news analyst continues:

If the South Korean authorities really mean what they say in promising to "build military confidence" and "preserve peace", they should have demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and shown a positive response to our peaceful proposal for disarmament.

The South Korean authorities advertise exchange of "military information," as if it were something big. But we cannot believe it. For instance, the South side avoided answering our question as to whether U.S. nuclear weapons exist in South Korea, or not at the fourth round of North-South high-level talks. Can confidence be built by exchanging superficial military information which is devoid of data on the deployment of nuclear weapons, the most important issue?

The South Korean rulers' argument for "confidence-building" without disarmament cannot be construed otherwise than something motivated by an intention to aggravate confrontation and tension, keep the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons under that pretext, "absorb and annex" the North or realise the wild dream of "unification by prevailing over communism" by force of arms.

If the South Korean authorities truly want peace and reunification of the country, they must make a resolute decision to remove the source of war in Korea and pave the way for reunification instead of talking about "confidence-building" without disarmament.

South Position in Talks Called 'Regrettable'

SK2610144491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "The South Must Abandon Its Incorrect Position"]

[Text] The fourth round of North-South high-level talks began on 23 October in Pyongyang and ended on 24 October.

According to our delegation's spokesman at a news conference, both sides continued to hold discussions on various issues, but no progress was made during the talks. The only positive result was the agreement to release a five-article joint communique on the fourth round of North-South high-level talks.

It is truly regrettable that the fourth round of North-South high-level talks ended without results that coincide with the fellow countrymen's desire and expectation for reunification and with the objective and purpose of the talks itself. The talks were not able to bring joy to fellow countrymen because of the South side's unreasonable position and attitude toward the talks.

During the talks we revealed our principled position that the North and South should give up their confrontational postures: of trying to eliminate the other's ideology and system; on the issue of realizing great national unity; on the issue of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula; and on the issue of both side's adopting the document of agreement.

Our side's proposal reflects the firm will and sincere desire to hold successful talks by using every possible means so that a new breakthrough can be achieved for the country's peace and her peaceful reunification.

Our side's new proposal also sufficiently reflects the South side's position. If the South truly intends to resolve the issues of peace in the country and her peaceful reunification and of improving North-South relations, it has no reason not to accept our just proposal. Nevertheless, the South has not yet freed itself from its divisionist position.

The South side talks about so-called relations of coexistence and co-prosperity and so on and describes North-South relations as relations between separate nations. It also talks nonsense by saying that the order of coexistence and co-prosperity must be embodied first by institutionalizing peace and developing relations of exchange and cooperation.

The North and South have been admitted to the United Nations but no Korean recognizes the two Koreas. The fact that the North and South, which are one people, entered the United Nations separately is heartbreaking. Moreover, talking about so-called coexistence and co-prosperity by taking advantage of this and trying to rationalize the two Koreas clearly reveals the South's divisionist intent.

The South says it has no intention of achieving reunification through absorption, but it is still babbling about one system and one government, trying to force its ideology and system on us. Also, for the South side to rave about some kind of openness and inducing change shows that it is still wrapped up in achieving reunification through absorption and in achieving reunification by defeating communism.

The basic issues during the talks were the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula; nuclear inspection; and adopting the North- South nonaggression declaration.

Regarding our side's proposal to adopt a declaration on denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, the South side insisted that we carry out the nuclear inspection first and ignored the issue of the declaration on denuclearization. On the issue of adopting the nonaggression declaration, it also separated the determination of strength from arms reduction, and it postponed the issue of arms reduction to the distant future.

Moreover, the South did not utter a word about removing U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

This shows the antireunification and antipeace attitude of the South Korean authorities. They are continuing to aggravate confrontation and tension by leaving the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons in South Korea and by working to achieve the ambition of realizing reunification by defeating communism. Therefore, the talks achieved no significant results because of the South's incorrect position and wrong attitude.

The South must rid itself of its anachronistic divisionism and concept of confrontation and must acquire a correct position and attitude toward resolving the issue of peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

In accordance with the fellow countrymen's desire for reunification, we will try to make progress in the North-South talks and make every effort to achieve peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

South Tried To 'Freeze Division' in Talks

SK2510104791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 25 Oct 91

["Preposterous Words for 'Two Koreas'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the description of the fourth North-South high-level talks as "talks between two states" by some people of South Korea. Such description is a treacherous logic to fix the division under the cloak of "peaceful coexistence of North and South" and create "two Koreas," the paper in a signed commentary says, and goes on:

All the fellow countrymen, following the North-South high-level talks, hope that the sides to the talks will reach an agreement beneficial to the peace and reunification of the country in conformity with the character and mission of the reunification dialogue between the two parts of one country and one nation.

Describing the North-South high-level talks as "talks between two states" on the ground that the North and the South joined the United Nations separately is an absurd sophism which can be let out only by the splittists who are more openly pursuing the "two Koreas" policy by using the international lever of U.N. membership and by those who do not want the reunification of Korea and try to benefit by the freeze of division.

It is a painful wrench that the split of the nation has been kept for nearly a half century against the will of all the fellow countrymen and that the North and the South, one nation, have been separately admitted to the United Nations. It is utterly nonsensical to hold talks to legitimate "two Koreas" taking advantage of U.N. membership.

We will make all efforts to build a reunified Korea and accelerate the struggle to obtain one seat under a single nomenclature at the United Nations.

We will never allow any attempt of the splittists to freeze the division of the country into "two Koreas" with the entry into the United Nations as an occasion.

North Proposes Contact Between Women's Groups

SK2810095091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Yo Yon-ku, vice chairwoman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Standing Committee and chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee, sent a telephone message to Yi U-chong, vice chairman of South Korean National Council of Churches, and Yi Hyo-chae, president of Korean Women United, on 28 October.

The telephone message notes the following:

Through Mrs. Sumiko Shimizu, member of the Japanese House of Councillors, chairwoman of Japan's Women's Association Central Headquarters, secretary general of the Women's Liaison Committee in Solidarity With Korean Women, I have received gratefully an invitation to the second seminar on Peace in Asia and Women's Role in It, scheduled to be held in Seoul. I have already sent an answer through her accepting the invitation to the seminar.

In the reply, I proposed to your side a preliminary contact between the women representatives of the North and South at Tongilgak in our side's area of Panmunjom at 1000 on the morning of 31 October, Thursday, to discuss working matters concerning the organization of the second seminar and procedural matters on our delegation's visiting Seoul.

We believe that your side will accept our proposal and send delegates to the preliminary contact.

I inform you of the fact that I am going to send three delegates from our side to this contact and that guarantees of personal safety and procedures concerning the entry and exit will be according to the general custom practiced in the past, since this contact is going to be conducted in the area of our side of Panmunjom.

Reunification Group Condemns South Defense Budget

SK2610055391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on October 25 published its Information No.

603 denouncing the new war preparations of the South Korean military fascist clique.

According to the information, on October 21, Yi Chong-ku, puppet defence minister of South Korea, announced that the military expenditure of South Korea next year will be 12.7 percent above this year and drivelled that the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea is meaningless and the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella is still necessary.

The information says:

This is an unpardonable criminal act of the South Korean puppets to keep the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea at any cost and further modernise the puppet army by drastically increasing armaments and thus unleash a new war, come what may.

The world's peaceloving people are unanimous in demanding that the United States take a decisive step to completely withdraw its aerial strike nuclear equipment along with all ground- and sea- launched nuclear weapons of the U.S. forces from Smuth Korea without delay since it declared that it would withdraw its short-range tactical nuclear weapons worldwide.

The South Korean military fascist clique, however, are begging for the stay of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea and signed a "War-Time Host Nations Support Agreement" with the United States some time ago, getting overheated in the preparations for the provocation of a nuclear war.

Facts prove once again that "settlement of peace" and "military confidence-building" talked about so loudly by the South Korean authorities inside and outside the conference hall are, in the final analysis, a false advertisement to cover up their bellicose nature and what they seek is war against the North, notes the information.

Daily Views No Tae-u's Police Day Speech

SK2610060091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0456 GMT 26 Oct 91

["Shameless Advertisement of 'Democratic Development'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—No Tae-u, in a recent "ceremony on day of police", claimed that a "democratic era" has come to South Korea and called the police a "democratic police". This is a shameless distortion of the reality, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says, and continues:

The present "regime" of South Korea is running to the extremes of fascism under the cloak of "democratization," with the result that the South Korean political situation has been driven to an all the more horrible and hideous phase than under the preceding dictatorial rules.

The South Korean police is not a "police for the people" and "democratic police" but a "stick" and "hunting dog" which does harm to the people and strangles democracy, earning itself ill fame for its key role in the fascist "security-oriented rule".

The false advertisement of No Tae-u is aimed at covering up the true nature of his sanguinary fascist repressive rule and the true color of the riot police which is a tool of the dictatorial "regime" and at intensifying the suppression of the people under the cloak of "democracy".

With no amount of attempt can the South Korean rulers veil the criminal nature of theirs who are prolonging the dictatorial "regime" by stifling the people's desire for democratic development with bayonet-backed suppression by fascist police.

Scientists Meeting Opens; Yon Hyong-muk Speaks

SK2810113891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—A national meeting of scientists has opened here today.

The meeting will review the achievements and experience gained in fulfilling the three-year plan for scientific and technical development and discuss the tasks to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology onto a higher stage.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee (C.C.) of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Choe Tae-pok, Choe Yong-nim and Kim Chol-man, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK; and Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hi, secretaries of the C.C., WPK; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology; Kim Kyong-pong, president of the Academy of Sciences; and other senior officials.

Conveyed at the meeting was "Let Us Effect a New Turn in Scientific and Technological Development," a letter of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants in the national meeting of scientists.

Noting that our scientists and technicians, true to the guidance of the party and the leader, have devotedly worked and made a great contribution to socialist construction and the scientific and technical development of the country, the letter clearly indicates the way and methods for putting the nation's science and technology onto a higher stage.

The letter gives a scientific exposition of the essence of the scientific and technological work and the necessity to develop it and lays down the principles which should be maintained in scientific researches such as the matter of concentrating efforts on electronics engineering, mechanical engineering, heat engineering, bioengineering, chemical industry and other main scientific and technical sectors, the matter of establishing chuche and displaying collectivism in scientific researches and the matter of closely combining scientific theory with productive activities.

The letter also clarifies the traits and qualities that scientists and technicians should acquire and fully indicates the questions of strengthening the scientific and technical administration and consolidating the ranks of scientists and technicians and scientific research bases materially and technically.

It calls for strengthening the party's leadership over the scientific and technical work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's letter that gives scientific and comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the scientific and technological work is a highly important guideline to be constantly maintained in this domain and an inspiring banner for bringing about a great turn in the scientific and technological work in conformity with the developing reality.

Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, in his report at the meeting quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"We should rapidly develop sciences and tchnologies in various fields to suit the global trend of modern scientific development and the actual demand of our country's socialist construction."

He further said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique policy on the development of science and technology of chuche already long ago by applying the immortal chuche idea and opened a new epoch of the development of science and technology of our country and has wisely led the struggle for its realisation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a far-reaching plan to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology in conformity with the new requirements on the developing revolution in which the modeling of the whole of society on the chuche idea came to the foreground and has paid deep attention to the development of science and technology. The achievments made in the development of science and technology of the country during the past three years of the three-year plan for the development of science and technology are that the major scientific domains including electronics engineering, biology and heat engineering have been provided with scientific and technological foundations to be lifted to a new higher stage.

Yon Hyong-muk underlined tasks in waging a powerful and fruitful struggle to fulfill without fail the new three-year plan for the development of science and technology which envisages vigorous acceleration of the technological reconstruction on the national economy in reliance upon advanced science and technology.

He called for concentrating efforts once again on giving priority to the development of the major domains of science and technology on the basis of the achievements and experience gained in the past to enhance our science and technology to an advanced level and thus making a breakthrough in fulfilling the plan for the development of science and technology without fail and for carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1987- 1993) ahead of schedule.

The scientists and technicians, he stressed, should devote their all to the solution of the scientific and technological problems which the great leader and the dear leader want to see and urgent scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction and should strictly maintain the principle of chuche in the work of science and technology by solving the scientific and technological problems in conformity with the specific conditions of the country on the basis of our natural resources.

The meeting continues.

Significance of Kim Il-song's 80th Birthday Viewed

SK2810105691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today calls for uniting in one mind and purpose around the party and the leader and thus achieving greater victory in socialist construction.

Noting that next year our party members and other people will significantly greet the 80th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the editorial says:

It is the unanimous aspirations and ardent desire of our Korean Workers' Party members and other people who have covered the road of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle holding the leader in high esteem to celebrate his birthday as a grand festival of victors by strengthening the driving force of the revolution and effecting a new upsurge in all spheres of socialist construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"We should further glorify the socialist motherland by stepping up the revolution and construction holding the great leader in high esteem."

We should deeply cherish the boundless honor and pride of making revolution under the guidance of the great party and the leader and continue to powerfully push ahead with our cause of socialism which emerges ever-victorious. Putting new spurs on the grand onward movement of socialism to greet the significant next year is of weighty importance in adding shine to the feats of the party and the leader and consolidating and developing our socialist system established by the great leader.

The significant next year will mark an important occasion in strengthening the driving force of our revolution that has achieved the socio-political organism of the leader, the party and the masses based on the single-hearted unity and is constantly advancing, and in demonstrating its might.

What is the most important task facing us to adorn the next year brilliantly is to defend and develop socialism of our style by accelerating the revolution and construction.

Under the present situation in which the offensive of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against socialism is getting all the more undisguised than ever before we have no alternative but to destroy the manoeuvrings of the enemies by powerful grand march of socialism and achieve new, greater victory in socialist construction.

If an upswing is to be effected in the revolution and construction, it is necessary to dynamically press on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, upholding our party's line of the three revolutions.

Dynamically pushing ahead with socialist economic construction is an important task to consolidate and develop our socialism.

In order to gain upper hand over and defeat the enemies not only in political and ideological confrontation but in economic face-off we should mobilise our inexhaustible potentials and the creative power of the popular masses and thus attain a higher peak in the economic construction.

Strengthening the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses is a fundamental demand for accomplishing the cause of socialism and an important political work to add lustre to the significant next year.

Our greatest strength in the struggle against imperialists and in economic construction lies in the solid single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses. The singlehearted unity of the whole party and the entire people around the leader is the eternal viability of our socialism, the decisive factor for carrying to the completion the cause of socialism, pulling through whatever hardships and trials.

All the officials and working people should carry out their tasks with credit, come what may, overcoming difficulties and hardships with indomitable fighting spirit and stubborness of communists.

All the officials should go deep into the masses and discharge their responsibility and role as the servants of the people in hearty response to the party's slogan "we serve the people!" and thereby consolidate the relations of kinship between the party and the people and actively arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

Correction to North Spokesman's Briefing

SK2510030391

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "North Spokesman's Briefing After 23 Oct Talks," published in the 24 October East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 14-16:

Page 14, column one, second paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...heads before our 70 million people. (correcting figure);

Page 15, column one, eighth full paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...could reduce our 70 million countrymen to nuclear... (correcting figure);

Page 15, column two, last paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...cooperation, and exchange. After our proposals, the South side proposed three issues, namely, the written... (rewording for clarity).

South Korea

Prime Minister Comments on Pyongyang Talks

SK2610122591 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, senior member of the ROK delegation to the fourth round of the South-North high-level talks, by moderator Sin Kwang-sik, managing editor of the Korea Broadcasting System News Department, and Kim In-kyu, chief of the Political Desk, at the television studio on 25 October in Seoul—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sin Kwang-sik] Members of the delegation to the fourth round of South-North high-level talks returned to Seoul this afternoon after ending their business in Pyongyang.

At this round of South-North high-level talks, which have just ended, the South and North were unable to agree on the specific content of an agreement. However, they have agreed on the formula and the title of an agreement for the first time since the high- level talks started. Thus, the talks in Pyongyang are considered to have made a considerable headway.

Of course, the two sides expect many difficulties before agreeing on the specific contents of an agreement. However, they are believed to have at least laid foundations for entering working- level negotiations.

Joining me is Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, senior member of the ROK delegation to the talks. We will exchange views on what the talks have achieved and the prospects for future talks.

Thank you very much for joining me, even though you must be very tired.

[Chong Won-sik] Oh, no. Thank you.

[Sin] Also joining me is Kim In-kyu, chief of the Korea Broadcasting System Political Desk, who covered the talks as one of the accompanying reporters.

Mr. Prime Minister, we understand that you were born in Chaeryong, Hwanghae Province. When the train to Pyongyang went through Sariwon, you are quoted as saying that the train could have stopped for a moment. How did you feel about the native land as you went through it for the first time in many decades?

[Chong] Before telling you about my feelings, I think I will take this opportunity to brief the people on the outcome of the high-level talks. Please be understanding about my taking this opportunity to say a few words to them.

First, let me thank the people who have greatly supported us during the South-North high-level talks in Pyongyang. [passage omitted]

[Sin] Since the talks are considered to have made enough progress to issue a joint communique on the outcome of the talks, it may be said that such progress has sent the people's expectation soaring. As senior member of the delegation, how do you rate the outcome of the talks. Be brief.

[Chong] You just said that considerable progress has been made. Depending on how you look at it, that is not an exaggeration. However, it is more appropriate to say that a small breakthrough has been made in the talks that have remained at a stalemate for so long, rather than to describe it as considerable progress. [passage omitted]

That the South and North have managed to agree on the form of the document, its title, and the composition of the content of the document, even though they were unable to reach an agreement, can be said to be progress, a step forward.

The reason I prefer not to use the term, considerable progress, is because we have a long way to go. What we have done can be described as a container called reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange and cooperation. Filling this container is a long process of discussions, meetings, negotiations, and mutual concessions. I find it difficult to use the term, considerable success, to describe what has been achieved. It is rash to say so. At any rate, what has been attained is apparently a breakthrough.

[Sin] While I was in Pyongyang covering the second round of talks last October, my guide imposed many restrictions on my activity. How was it this time, Mr. Kim? Also, tell me your impression of Pyongyang during your three days and four nights as a reporter.

[Kim In-kyu] Above all, our trip this time was no exception. A guide accompanied every reporter from the South. These guides were relatively kind to us, but they did their jobs very faithfully. From the moment we left the hotel, guides accompanied us throughout the day, constantly on our trail, riding in the same bus, etc. Our hotel, named Yongbingwan, was out of the way, the same hotel where our reporters stayed last year. Once inside the building, it was almost impossible to go anywhere to do our job of covering the talks. [passage omitted]

[Sin] The agreement was incorporated into a single document at the proposal of North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk after your keynote speech at the first session of the talks, prime minister. However, I believe this was possible because we fully accepted North Korea's assertions. What were its major points?

[Chong] Let me brief you on the background and why the South and North have remained deadlocked through the past three rounds. The North side has insisted on adopting a nonaggression declaration before anything else and then discussing exchanges and cooperation in the subcommittees in the future, whereas our side argued that a declaration of nonaggression is meaningless.

We have not accepted the North's proposal to adopt a nonaggression declaration. Unless it is accompanied by some kind of device to guarantee the implementation of the declaration, the declaration is meaningless.

What the two sides agreed upon in the statement has not been fulfilled. So, instead of attaching significance to the declaration itself, we have insisted on agreeing upon some kind of devices designed to guarantee the implementation of the declaration without fail. We call it effective nonaggression. North Korea refused to accept this idea, and the two sides remained deadlocked.

We have, however, adopted a more forward-looking attitude this time around because we cannot afford a stalemate any longer, we should promote reconciliation between the South and North, and if the gap between the two sides is left to grow, the homogeneity will be harder to recover. So we suggested that nonaggression and exchanges be lumped together in a single document and that the South and North agree on it. [passage omitted]

The next morning we found one thing very sticky, very hard to solve: The North put the nuclear issue on the agenda and insisted that it be discussed before agreeing on the single document. North Korea said that there are many U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the South and insisted that they be withdrawn.

When we argued against it, calling it unjust, the North went so far as to suggest that I, the prime minister, verify their presence. We said that before we discuss the nuclear issue, the North side should be aware of global misgivings about its nuclear development. We demanded that the North stop nuclear development and put the nuclear facilities under international inspection. We also told them that we put ourselves under nuclear inspection six years ago, and only when it agrees to nuclear inspection can we discuss the nuclear issues on an equal footing. In the end, the nuclear issue was brought to an end. This made us wonder if the talks would once again come to a standstill. [passage omitted]

[Sin] We also feared that North Korea might raise the issue of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and create a stumbling block. It seems they backed away this time. However, if the North Korean side finds it necessary to bring it up again, it will be a stumbling block to the talks. What do you think of this?

[Chong] You are right. If the North insists on discussing the nuclear issue when the South and North sit down to work out an agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation, it will create a major stumbling block. Therefore, it must be discussed independently of other subjects. [passage omitted]

[Sin] I think that the progress in the recent talks was attributable to our side's acceptance of the North's demands. However, another point of view observes that Kim Il-song's visit to China forced North Korea to adopt a forward-looking attitude. In this connection, how do you view the North's stand at the talks?

[Chong] I believe that several factors led the two sides to agree on a few issues, such as the form of the single document, its title, and the composition of its content.

First, even though some say that the past three rounds of talks have been fruitless, I think they have helped prepare for a warming between the two sides.

Second, I could clearly feel some changes on the part of North Korea. I think such changes have worked to goad the North into reaching an agreement.

Third, I felt that North Korea somehow found it necessary to reach an agreement during the fourth round of talks. It is difficult for me to say that it was due to a China visit. Whatever the reason, North Korea needed an agreement with the South, probably out of a desire to make headway in talks with Japan over the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Fourth, I believe our side's forward-looking attitude may have been effective.

In other words, the changes in the North side and our side's forward-looking attitude have combined to produce a bit of a breakthrough. [passage omitted]

[Sin] As you know, North Korea is very sensitive about the way Germany was reunified, the so-called reunification through merger, while being strongly scornful of the exchanges and cooperation, areas that we particularly emphasized. How will you try to iron out such sharply conflicting stands in the future talks?

[Chong] As you just pointed out, North Korea reacted very sensitively to what is known as reunification through merger. I repeatedly said during our three-day, four-night stay in Pyongyang, in speeches at banquets, during the full-dress sessions, and in private conversations with the North's delegates that under no circumstances do we hope for reunification through merger. I emphatically made it clear on many occasions that this kind of reunification is a far cry from the backbone of our reunification policy. [passage omitted]

[Sin] After contacts with the North Korean people during your short stay in Pyongyang, three days and four nights, at what level would you place the North Korean economy?

[Chong] It is difficult, at least for me, to compare North Korea's economic situation with ours. Moreover, since I was preoccupied with the talks, I never ventured out of the hotel the North side assigned to me—I mean without being accompanied by a guide. Since I did not have an opportunity to talk with the residents, I have no way of knowing exactly what they think or how well off they are. But I felt that they have some economic difficulties. [passage omitted]

[Sin] Mr. Prime Minister, in your speech at the banquet last night hosted by the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, you proposed the formation of a state federation as an in-between stage toward reunification. Would you explain what it means?

[Chong] As I mentioned a short while ago, it is our reunification policy. The basis of our reunification policy, which is also known as a Korean community reunification policy, stems from the notion that the two sides face realities. The upshot of this policy is that the two sides discontinue the state of confrontation; that they recognize what really exists on the other side; that they respect the other side, ceasing mutual detraction; that they reconcile, abandoning the idea of destroying the other side or toppling the other side's system simply because it is different. Simply speaking, this is nonaggression, because this policy suggests that the two sides rule out the use of military force. It means that the two sides, proceeding from reconciliation and recognition of realities, should concentrate on recovering the national homogeneity through exchanges. [passage omitted]

[Sin] Mr. Prime Minister, because you are new to the talks, we had expected that the North might arrange an interview with President Kim Il-song. It did turn out to be wishful thinking. How can we interpret that?

[Chong] We did not ask for it, and we had not entertained great hope for it. [passage omitted]

[Sin] President No Tae-u once said that he was willing to meet with President Kim Il-song any time and any place. Did you discuss this unofficially with Premier Yon Hyong-muk during the talks?

[Chong] What I consistently stressed during unofficial contacts and in full-dress sessions was the urgent issue of the separated relatives rather than summit meetings or something else. [passage omitted]

[Sin] Mr. Prime Minister, you are about to preside over the fifth round of talks in Seoul, about one and a half months away. I may be a little to hasty in asking you this question: What are the prospects for this fifth round of talks?

[Chong] Simply put, I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the fifth round. One thing is clear, however: The two sides clearly agreed on holding the fifth round of talks in Seoul for three days and four nights beginning 10 December and going through 13 December, regardless of what has been discussed at the Panmunjom contacts.

Even in our unofficial conversations, Premier Yon and I made a firm promise about it. So the fifth round of talks will be held in Seoul for three days and four nights from 10 to 13 December.

You asked me what prospects I think the talks have. I think the contacts between the delegates at Panmunjom will determine the outline. [passage omitted]

[Sin] Finally, I would like you to tell us your opinion on long-term prospects for South-North relations and reunification.

[Chong] The reunification we hope cannot be achieved by force. I think it is impossible to say that reunification can be achieved at one stroke. If reunification were to be achieved by the use of any side's military, war could accomplish that in only a few days.

However, we seek a peaceful reunification. We also seek a democratic reunification, which needs democratic procedures. All told, reunification cannot be achieved at one stroke. Nevertheless, I believe that continuing the South-North high-level talks is a way of approaching reunification step by step, though it may be slow. [passage omitted]

Further Comments

SK2610024891 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Interview with Chong Won-sik, prime minister and senior member of ROK delegation to the fourth round of South-North Korean high-level talks, by Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) anchorman Pak Song-pom, on the "9 O'Clock News" program at KBS studio—live]

[Text] [Pak Song-pom] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, who has just returned from a three-day, four-night trip to Pyongyang, is now in our studio for the 9 O'Clock News.

Mr. Prime Minister, we appreciate what you have done on your very important mission during the past three days.

You were, Mr. Prime Minister, born in the North, and on your way to Pyongyang and back to Seoul, you passed by your native home. First of all, would you please tell us your impressions of Pyongyang?

[Chong Won-sik] Let me take this opportunity to thank the people who have supported us during the Pyongyang talks. With your support, we have successfully concluded the three-day, four-night schedule in Pyongyang and have just returned to Seoul safely at 1500 this afternoon. I have many things to say about my impressions of Pyongyang. Simply speaking, since the South and North have remained divided for nearly half a century, I felt the pressing need to recover the homogeneity more than ever. My impression is that there are a great deal of differences between the South and North.

[Pak] Unlike the past three rounds of talks, the two sides agreed on the title and contents of the agreement at the just-concluded fourth round of talks, and we consider it to be a sort of success. So, we naturally will have greater expectations for the fifth round of talks scheduled to be held in Seoul. In brief, what is your assessment of the just-concluded talks?

[Chong] Just as you mentioned, I may describe the small breakthrough in the logjam of the South-North talks as a sort of success.

Probably the necessity for the two sides, some changes in the North, and our side's forward-looking attitude all combined to goad the two sides into agreeing on adopting the agreement as a single document, with its title agreed upon as an agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange and cooperation. So, it can be said that the two sides have agreed on the great principle of reconciling with each other, declaring nonaggression, and promoting exchanges and economic cooperation.

[Pak] I believe that "reunification through merger" was the idea to which the North side reacted with a particular sensitivity during the fourth round of talks. I believe that the North side suspected our side's proposal for exchanges and cooperation as part of an effort to pave the way for "reunification through merger."

Given this, I fear that when the both sides get down to business at working-level talks discussing the particulars of the agreement, they might come to a standstill because of North Korea's misgivings about the exchanges and cooperation as such. How do you think you will overcome such a difficulty?

[Chong] As you just pointed out, the North side's reaction to what is known as "reunification through merger" was very sensitive. The kind of reunification we truly hope for is a peaceful and democratic one, not one that can be achieved "through merger," with one side prevailing over the other. We even went so far as to propose that the South and North form a federal state institution as an in-between stage toward the peaceful and democratic reunification. This would be a conference of ministers with equal numbers from both sides in a council to hold summit meetings with a view toward coordinating and discussing many issues of common concern in many areas. In this way, we have emphatically made it clear on many occasions that we have no intention of achieving reunification through merger.

[Pak] We expect the two sides to reach a more specific agreement at the fifth round of talks. What is your expectation for the fifth round of talks?

[Chong] Since we have just managed to lay a framework for reunification at the talks up until now, what remains to be done is to build on that framework. We will do our best to produce an agreement of any kind, if possible, at the fifth round talks on the basis of what has been achieved in the contacts between the delegates at Panmunjom. At these contacts, our side will make, if need be, concessions and extract concessions from the North side. By so doing, I think that it necessary to show to the people who entertain a great deal of hope for the outcome of the talks some visible results.

If the two sides hammer out an agreement at the fifth round of talks, the South and North are expected to achieve reconciliation, promise each other nonaggression, and promote exchanges and economic cooperation.

[Pak] You did a great job during the Pyongyang talks, and thank you very much for joining us, even though you have just returned a while ago.

[Chong] Thank you.

Delegates Named for November North-South Meeting

SK2610113291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Report by Mun Chae-chol]

[Text] The North-South Korean working-level delegates contact will begin early next month to discuss the content of the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange and cooperation for the fifth round of North-South high-level talks to be held in Seoul in December.

On 26 October a high-ranking government authority, who had participated as a delegate to the fourth round of North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang, revealed only that heads of the North and South Korean delegates agreed that working-level talks should be held as soon as possible if visible results are to be achieved in the fifth round of high-level talks. However, it was learned that the date of the working-level contact has already been settled.

Therefore, it seems that the working-level contact to discuss the content and arrange the text of the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchange and cooperation will be held on our side of Panmunjom at the Peace House, and on the North side at the Tongil Pavilion, respectively, before and after 5 November.

This authority also revealed that both sides decided that the working-level contact will be named at the delegates meeting. This authority revealed that, as was the case of the Pyongyang working-level delegates contact, the participants of the delegates meeting from our side will be Song Han-ho, vice minister of the National Unification Board; Yim Tong-won, dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security; and spokesman Yi Tong-kuk. Choe U-chin, ambassador-at-large of foreign affairs; Paek Nam-chun, director of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and Kim Yong-chol, deputy director of a bureau in the Ministry of People's Armed Forces will participate from the North side.

North, South To Open 'Back Channel' for Talks

SK2710052091 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] At the just-concluded Pyongyang talks, the South and the North agreed to hold contacts between their working delegates in early November to discuss the particulars of the agreement on "reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and coopertion." In addition, the two sides are reported to have agreed to open a back channel for discussing major pending issues.

The South and North already have arrived at a mutual understanding on the opening of a back channel in parallel with the contacts between the working delegates. That the North hopes for something from the back channel, with the official contacts between the working delegates tending to be restrictive and burdensome, catches our attention.

A high-ranking government official said on 26 October that our government plans to take a flexible negotiating stance at the contacts between the working-level delegates based on the principle of accepting North Korea's demands and insistences as far as possible in an effort to hammer out an "agreement" at the fifth round of the high-level talks scheduled to be held in Seoul in December. He also said that the government is expected to make the most of the back channel talks by taking into consideration, in particular, North Korea's difficult domestic position.

The government official added: Since the North side agreed to our side's proposal for opening the back channel, the two sides can use it to discuss sensitive issues.

The North Korean side is reported to have asked the ROK for active participation in the development of the Tuman River in unofficial contacts during the Pyongyang talks. It also is reported to have expressed gratitude to the ROK for having supported its stand at the UN Development Project meeting.

However, the North side remained evasive about our side's persistent questions as to whether it is engaged in nuclear development.

So, our side is reported to have informed the North side during the Pyongyang talks of the possibility of declaring the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone even before the fifth round of talks in Seoul, provided that the North side agrees to nuclear inspection and discontinues its nuclear development.

Seoul To Press North on Nuclear Weapons Issue

SK2710140591 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 26 October that in an effort to induce North Korea to abandon its development of nuclear weapons, the government will declare denuclearization of the Korean peninsula during the ROK-U.S. summit talks slated for 2 December.

It was also learned that the government is carefully reviewing the issue of calling on the states that have trade relations with North Korea, including China and the Soviet Union, to take economic sanctions against North Korea if it refuses to sign the nuclear safeguard accords and to delay nuclear inspection until the first half of next year.

This policy was formulated on the basis of the government's observation that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons will be expedited and completed by 1993 instead of 1995 as previously estimated. The government also believes that more active and diversified measures are necessary to cope with this situation, in addition to diplomatic pressure by the United States, Japan, and other allies.

Chang Man-sun, first assistant foreign minister, left Seoul on 26 October for the United States to hold unofficial talks in Washington with Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of East Asian and Pacific affairs, about this. They will discuss this issue and other concrete steps following the U.S. declaration of withdrawal and abolition of its tactical nuclear weapons overseas.

Assistant Minister Chang and Assistant Secretary Solomon will adjust each side's position on major items on the agenda to be discussed during the ROK-U.S. summit talks. They will also evaluate the fourth round of North-South high-level talks and discuss follow-up measures.

A high-ranking government official said the ROK and the United States believe that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is drawing near and that North Korea is refusing nuclear inspection by making various excuses and dragging out the time until the nuclear weapons are developed. He stated that if North Korea refuses to sign nuclear safeguard accords until the first half of next year despite diplomatic pressure, the government is reviewing the step of requesting the nations that have cooperative economic relations with North Korea, including China and the Soviet Union, to take economic sanctions against North Korea. This issue will be discussed during the forthcoming talks between high-ranking ROK and U.S. officials.

Stressing that economic sanctions against North Korea, if taken, will act as a critical pressure on North Korea, he said that the government's basic position is first to use diplomatic pressure on North Korea, along with our allies, so that it will accept the nuclear inspection.

This official also said that the possibility of declaring the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula if North Korea accepts the nuclear inspection, and the inclusion of air-launched nuclear weapons in the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawal plan, which are reported to have been deployed on the Korean peninsula, may be discussed during the forthcoming talks between high-ranking authorities of the two nations with the view to inducing North Korea to abandon its development of nuclear weapons.

Assistant Minister Chang will hold policy consultations with (Jean Mcgroskiy), Canadian assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, in Ottawa on 28 October prior to his visit to the United States. They will discuss the issue of nuclear inspection of North Korea and measures on cooperation between two countries, which will also be discussed during the third round of the Asian and Pacific cabinet meeting slated for 12-14 November in Seoul.

Steps Against North's Nuclear Program Continue

SK2810061991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0502 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will continue diplomatic efforts to stop North Korea's nuclear arms program separately from inter-Korean contacts on reconciliation, non-aggression, and exchange and cooperation set to begin early next month, a government source said Monday.

The government would keep up its efforts as it was worried North Korea might capitalize on the contacts, to be made at the truce village of Panmunjom, as an excuse to postpone signing of a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he said.

"The government believes North Korea's abandonment of nuclear arms development is the most important confidence-building measure necessary to begin political and military negotiations between the two sides," the source said.

The government was seeking various ways of discouraging North Korea's nuclear armament through consultations with the IAEA and friendly countries, to counter the North's possible reiteration of its proposal for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula at the Panmunjom contacts, he said.

"The two sides decided to produce an agreement at the fourth round of high-level talks in Pyongyang last week, but failed to make any changes regarding their positions on nuclear issues, the most important prerequisite to build inter-Korean confidence. Therefore, the government will continue to make diplomatic efforts to stop North Korea's nuclear development while going ahead with the contacts," he said.

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha and visiting IAEA Deputy Director-General Jon Jennekens discussed how to cope with North Korea's nuclear development at Yu's office on Monday morning.

Seoul Seeks 'Quick Start' for Cooperation

SK2810025791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea, believing that North Korea's Tuman River development project will not get off the ground for years, wants to make a quick start to inter-Korean cooperation by building a joint industrial complex in the demilitarized zone that divides the Korean peninsula or on the eastern seaboard of North Korea.

South Korean Government projections show that it would take two or three years to open the special economic zone involving the Tuman River project, including an 18-month intensive feasibility study, and it would still need a political decision by the participating nations, a government official said Monday.

The government would pursue the Tuman River project because it desired regional cooperation with China and the Soviet Union, but it would also push ahead with joint-venture projects with North Korea, he said on condition of anonymity.

"If North Korea accepts our proposal, it will be possible for South and North Korea to set up joint ventures producing textiles, footwear, toys and electric home appliances in the North Korean side of the buffer zone and in other places," he said.

Possible sites for inter-Korean joint ventures are Hamheung, Heungnam, Wonsan and Chongjin, all in the North, he said.

Since North Korea planned to incorporate the ports of Sonbong (formerly Unggi) and Najin on its northeastern border with the Soviet Union and China into the special economic zone, it was likely to expand the zone along the east coast, he said.

He did not rule out an acceleration of inter-Korean economic cooperation once political and military obstacles between the two Koreas, such as nuclear issues and a non-aggression declaration, were removed.

The Tuman River development project is sponsored by the United Nations Development Program and was discussed at an inter- govermental conference in Pyongyang Oct. 16-18.

UN Speech Not To Discuss Nuclear Issues

SK2610082291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0454 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea is not planning to comment on Korean nuclear issues at the U.N. session of the first committee on disarmament next week, a government official indicated Saturday.

South Korean Ambassador to U.N. No Chang-hui will deliver a keynote speech to the committee Oct. 30 but is expected to touch only generally on global military issues, the official said.

There were speculations that Seoul will take up strong positions at the United Nations to press North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord and accept outside inspection of all nuclear-related facilities.

North Korea proposed declaring the peninsula a nuclear-free zone, a concept opposed by South Korea and the United States.

The decision apparently reflects the progress made at the fourth round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks Oct. 23-24 where the two sides decided to tie up their proposals in one agreement on non-aggression, reconciliation and exchange and cooperation. The two sides will hold working-level talks to set the contents of the agreement.

"Even if Amb. No mentions the nuclear issues on the Korean peninsula, it will only be within the global context," the official said.

At the U.N. General Assembly Oct. 22, No pinpointed North Korea as a nation yet to fulfill its international obligation of signing the nuclear safeguards accord along with 11 other Nations.

North Korea will deliver its keynote speech to the first committee on Oct. 28, two days before South Korea. Final contents of No's speech will be determined after hearing the North's, but the contents are not likely to be altered much, the official said.

Concern Over Trade Deficit With PRC, USSR

SK2810031291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade deficit with so-called northern countries such as China and the Soviet Union is growing and voices are mounting for the government to review trade policy with those nations.

Korea ran up a trade deficit with China of 1.778 billion U.S. dollars in the first nine months of the year, second only to Japan's 6.669 billion dollars, officials at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday.

Korea exported 678 million dollars worth of goods to China in the nine-month period, and imported 2.454 billion dollars worth.

The deficit accounted for 18.3 percent of Korea's total trade deficit of 9.63 billion dollars in the period and compares with a deficit with China for all of 1990 of 1.683 billion dollars.

If the trend prevails, China will join Japan as a chronically unbalanced trade partner, a Ministry official said.

Korea recorded a deficit of 130 million dollars in trade with the Soviet Union as imports increased 65.6 percent to 418 million dollars and exports dropped 8.9 percent to 280 million dollars.

Despite its trade surplus and having received 500 million dollars in tied loans from Seoul this year, the Soviet Union refuses to pay for imports from Korea.

The Soviet Union owes 17 million dollars to the Samsung Group, 9 million dollars to Hyundai, 3.5 million dollars to Lucky-Goldstar and 1.5 million dollars to the Daewoo Group.

An industry source, accusing China and the Soviet Union of being unreasonable in their trade with Korea, said the government was to blame as it had rushed into trade with the two countries for "political and diplomatic gains."

Despite its trade surplus, China levied discriminatory import duties on Korean goods and used artificially low foreign exchange rates in order to block Korean imports, the source said.

The government should reject unreasonable demands by these trade partners and demand that China sign accords on double taxation avoidance and investment guarantee, the source said.

IAEA Official Discusses North Nuclear Program

SK2610015291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Han Tong-su]

[Text] Dr. Jon Jennekens, deputy director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), pins high hope on the ongoing inter-Korean consultations in resolving the hot issue of having North Korea accept international nuclear inspection.

In a press conference at the Science-Technology Ministry yesterday, Jennekens said, "I hope the inter-Korean talks bring about early resolution of the safeguard issue as the matter should be solved on the basis of persuasion, not of military or other violent means."

Expressing regret over Pyongyang's foot-dragging in signing the Full-Scope Safeguard Agreement for the nearly six years since it signed the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in December 1985, the deputy IAEA head said, "I think it will not take too long before Pyongyang signs the safeguard pact as North Korean leaders will surely come to realize that it is in the best interests of their people."

Article 3 of the NPT stipulates that its signatories must sign the full scope agreement within 18 months after signing the treaty. North Korea, now believed to be developing atomic weapons, has refused to place all of their nuclear facilities under IAEA inspection in violation of the regulation.

The Canadian nuclear scientist admitted that there is clearly a limitation to the ability of IAEA to enforce the safeguard rule on such "intransigent" countries as Iraq and North Korea.

"The problem is that the IAEA Secretariat has no muscle to enforce the safeguards," Jennekens said. "All we can do is to submit a status report to the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and to put pressure on Pyongyang through such international fora as the IAEA board of directors meeting."

Jennekens said, "The IAEA Secretariat can only assist the parties involved to understand implications and consequences of their refusal to comply with the rule," adding, "IAEA should have greater rights of access to nuclear facilities in such closed societies."

He said IAEA has 116 member countries and all of them are members of the United Nations, and the nuclear inspection issue needs to be discussed in depth in the world body and its security council.

Jennekens revealed that IAEA will hold its board of directors meeting in December to discuss the safeguard issue involving North Korea and Iraq.

He said South Korea, which became a member of the IAEA board of directors in the IAEA general assembly in Vienna in September, will have a greater voice in the meeting.

Asked how much he knew of the North Korean nuclear facilities, Jennekens said, "The research and development facilities in North Korea are small. But the key question is what Pyongyang intends to do with them.

"North Korea should inform us of the full status of their atomic energy research activity without further delay," said Jennekens who participated in the 1950-53 Korean War with the United Nations military force. He was awarded a U.N. service medal.

According to Jennekens who heads the IAEA Department of Safeguards, IAEA nuclear inspection is conducted by means of two methods—an around-the-clock visual recording of activities at nuclear facilities and a sealing system to unsure correctness of information.

Expressing satisfaction with the safeguards records of the South Korean nuclear industry, the deputy IAEA head hinted that his organization may set up a regional office in Seoul to facilitate nuclear inspection in South Korea and possibly North Korea and Taiwan in the future.

Jennekens arrived in Seoul Thursday and met Science-Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon yesterday. He will leave Tuesday.

IAEA Proposes New Policy; DPRK Covered

SK2710053791 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] It was reported on 26 October that the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is now framing a policy of imposing compulsory nuclear inspections on countries classified as nonnuclear powers by placing them under an obligation to agree to nuclear inspection by the IAEA if satellite photographs of them show suspicious signs of nuclear development.

If such a policy is endorsed in the regular meetings of the IAEA board of directors either in December or next January, it will lead to the creation of a legal device to impose compulsory nuclear inspection on North Korea, which, on the basis of satellite photographs, is accused of having built nuclear reprocessing facilities in its territory. So, the IAEA's decision at its regular sessions will be watched closely.

In a report entitled "Lessons Learned From Nuclear Inspection of Iraq" submitted to the UN General Assembly on 21 October, Hans Blix, IAEA secretary general, is reported to have said: There is a limit to information available to the IAEA. The policy now under consideration is designed to make nuclear inspection more obligatory based on a host of information, including aerial and satellite photographs, at the disposal of the IAEA member states.

An ROK Foreign Ministry official, disclosing the contents of Secretary General Hans Blix's report to the United Nations, said on 26 October: At the same time, the IAEA general secretary noted the need to incorporate into the proposed IAEA policy, for the purpose of making nuclear inspections more obligatory, the kind of systematic support that the UN General Assembly provided for the IAEA's nuclear inspection of Iraq.

The IAEA is also reported to be considering the idea of establishing a new institution in charge of gathering information on nuclear development from the IAEA member states and imposing compulsory inspections on those found to be developing nuclear weapons.

Accord To Reestablish Diplomatic Ties With Laos

SK2710034791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0329 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Laos agreed in principle to reestablish diplomatic ties in the nearest future, Pak Chol-on, South Korean sports and youth minister, said Saturday [26 October].

Pak, who concluded a sports exchange pact with Laos, told YONHAP News Agency that he met with ranking government officials there and agreed to normalize ties that were severed in 1975.

The sports minister is known to be the chief planner of South Korea's "nordpolitik" that led to his country's active diplomatic advances to socialist nations.

Diplomatic sources here, noting that Pak's visit coincides with Cambodia's signing of a peace agreement, say that South Korea is likely to normalize ties with other socialist countries of this region including Vietnam and Cambodia.

South Korea opened official ties with Laos in 1974 but severed relations the following year after Laos' communization.

Romanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Seoul

SK2710061291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon for a three-day visit.

Nastase will meet with South Korean President No Tae-u, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so on Monday and discuss bilateral issues and cooperation.

He will also sign a cultural cooperation agreement while here.

South Korea and Romania normalized relations in March last year.

Urges 'Operational' Ties

SK2810063791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—Relations between South Korea and Romania needed to move from the phase of "good political development" to the "operational stage" and the foreign ministries should be the engines of the transition, Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase said Monday.

Stressing the importance of economic relations, Nastase said it was important for the governments to help their business communities to "discover each other."

Romania and Korea have agreed that bilateral cooperation projects will cover management and institutional structuring, medicine and steel.

"Time has come to address specifics in a pragmatic way," the Romanian foreign minister told a news conference. Nastase arrived Sunday for a three-day visit, the first since the two countries normalized relations in march last year.

"It is very important now to pass from good political development, which is the first stage of relations, to what I call the operational stage," he said.

In a meeting with his Korean counterpart before the news conference, it was agreed to hold regular ministerial- and working- level policy consultations for closer cooperation.

Romania would participate in the 1993 Taejon Expo, Nastase said, inviting Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok to visit Romania.

Cultural Agreement Signed

SK2810031091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Romania signed a cultural agreement Monday for exchanges and cooperation in arts, education and sports.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his visiting Romanian counterpart, Adrian Nastase, signed the agreement, which calls for opening cultural and history lectures at universities and high schools, exchanging culture centers, and cooperation among educational and sports institutions.

Nastase arrived in Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit and was to call on President No Tae-u later Monday.

South Korea and Romania established diplomatic ties in March last year.

Defense White Paper Warns Against North, Japan

SK2810020591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text) Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea's improving relations with the former East bloc countries led by the Soviet Union and China may have a positive effect on the unification of Korea but it could also force North Korea to take a military adventurism against the South, the Defense Ministry says.

There could also be a possibility of renewed military threat if a power vacuum was created around the Korean peninsula as the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan all have begun to undertake their military reforms, the Ministry says.

The power balance maintained by the four countries in Northeast Asia is showing signs of instability since the United States is cutting its military budget while Japan is stepping up to become a military power and the Soviet Union and China are reorganizing and upgrading their forces, according to the Ministry.

These are some of the points made by the Ministry in "The 1991-92 National Defense White Paper," published Monday.

It noted that the countries in Northeast Asia including Korea are becoming increasingly uneasy about the direction Japan's Self- Defense Forces appear to be taking toward what it called "an offensive character."

Although North Korea is experiencing an economic crisis, the Ministry said it has boosted the number of Scud-missile units and radar installations. It also added some 5,000 troops to maintain 868,000 men in the army, 45,000 in the navy and 82,000 in the air force.

As a result, North Korea's troop strength now is about 1.5 times that of South Korea with 995,000 men compared with South Korea's 665,000, the Ministry said.

Moreover, North Korea has deployed more than 60 divisions and brigades in the southern North Korea below the line linking Pyongyang and Wonsan, thus making it possible to launch an all-out attack against the South, the Ministry said.

North Korea has also deployed improved-version of Scud missiles near the demilitarized zone so that they could cover the entire peninsula. It also maintains some 100,000 commando forces that can cover all areas of South Korea while placing 60 percent of its 710 war ships in naval bases near South Korea.

The Ministry said North Korea which has been developing chemical and biological weapons since the 1960s is now equipped with toxic gas weapons including nerve, suffocation and tear gases .

North Korea also has bacteriological weapons such as cholera and pest after completing live experiments and deployed chemical and bacteriological warfare platoons in the regimental level, the Ministry said.

Regarding North Korea's nuclear development program, it said Pyongyang is expected to complete its processing plants by 1993 and go into production of nuclear weapons in the mid-90s. It predicted that North Korea will have to face international inspection of its nuclear facilities, like Iraq, if it fails to assure the world community that it isn't developing nuclear arms.

Meanwhile, the Ministry found that 71.5 percent of South Korean people believed that North Korea is stronger militarily than the South and 76.9 percent of those felt the need for a continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea.

In an opinion poll conducted in August, the Ministry said 75.6 percent of 1,500 people questions replied that they opposed what they called the militarization of Japan.

UNESCO Envoy Elected to Executive Board

SK2710045091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, Oct. 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Ham Tae-hyok was elected Saturday [26 October] as an executive board member at the 26th general conference here.

Ham was elected to the four-year post with his counterparts from Japan, Australia, the Philippines and Pakistan. This is the second time that South Korea is voted into the executive board. Amb. Yun Sok-hon just finished his four-year term from 1987.

South Korea opened UNESCO National Commission in April 1988 and established Sejong Award in May 1989 for figures that contribute to campaign against illiteracy.

UNESCO has 163 member countries.

Sports Minister Visits Laos, Discusses Ties

SK2610012791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korean Sports and Youth Minister Pak Chol-on, often dubbed as the architect of Seoul's northern policy aimed at improving relations with communist countries, discussed normalization of ties with his Laotian counterpart, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, Friday.

Pak, on an official visit to Vietiane as the first South Korean cabinet minister, told YONHAP on the phone that he was warmly welcomed by the powerful septuagenarian minister at the airport.

Sikhotchounnamali is a three-star general-turned minister. A senior member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, he is the chairman of the National Sports Committee, and also the chairman of the External Friendship Cooperation Committee.

South Korea and Laos established diplomatic relations in 1974 but the communization of the country forced the departure of Korean Embassy the following year.

Diplomatic sources here said North Korea had repeatedly protested Pak's visit to Vientiane.

Sports Minister on SRV, Laos, Cambodia Ties

SK2810025991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—It was up to South Korea to name the date to establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, Pak Chol-on, Korea's sports and youth minister, said Sunday.

Pak refused to set a date, saying that the decision was for Foreign Ministry officials to make, but claimed ranking government officials of the three Indochinese countries had affirmed to him that they were ready to form full ties whenever Korea was ready.

"There is no need to go through an intermediary step such as opening trade offices. Diplomatic normalization with these Indochinese nations will expedite formal ties with China and improve inter-Korean relations," he said.

The sports minister was in Vietnam and Laos last week, making the first official visit by a South Korean cabinet member since 1975, when the two countries went communist, and signed sports exchange and cooperation agreements in both nations. He arrived here Sunday evening on the last leg of his trip.

"The signing of the sports agreement was the first step toward diplomatic normalization, and normalization is possible whenever South Korea decides on the timing," Pak said, chief planner of the "nordpolitik" that led to improved relations with communist countries.

Foreign Ministry officials in Seoul have already indicated that formal ties with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are likely in the near future especially with the signing of the Cambodian peace treaty and warming relations between the United States and the three countries.

Officials in Vietnam and Laos adhere to a communist line but highly rate Korea's economic growth, Pak said, and they are hopeful of strong economic cooperation with South Korea.

North Plans Chinese-Type Economic System

SK2810041391 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 26 October that North Korea, in a bid to revitalize its economy, is attempting to introduce the so-called Chinese "township enterprise system" in which the residents of a local administration unit—such as a city, town, or myon—manage collectively and independently a light industry-centered small- and medium-sized enterprise and share the profit.

Reportedly, North Korea has already completed a working-level survey of the township enterprise system, and President Kim Il-song expressed his satisfaction with the system after his 4-14 October Chinese visit.

North Korea's apparent goal in introducing the township enterprise system is to increase production, to improve the people's living standard, and to block any infiltrating waves of openness which may result from the introduction of a special economic zone.

A high-level government source said: "Taking advantage of his Chinese visit early this month, North Korean President Kim Il-song went around Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces where township enterprises are greatly developed and highly praised the success of township enterprise and the residents' increased living standard as "a paradise on the earth."

The source added: "North Korea has already completed a basic working-level survey of the township enterprise system and will introduce it sooner or later."

Noting that "the administration units of Chinese township and town correspond to our town and myon," the source explained: "The township enterprise system means that residents in a district collectively manage a small- and medium-sized enterprise, breaking from the industry system completely managed by a central government."

In addition, the source said: "The township enterprise system means the introduction of the capitalist system in parts. Residents decide on enterprise management, production, and sale—highly independent of central government supervision; distribute profits; and return some of the profit to a central government."

The source said: "If the township enterprise system is introduced, the people's living standard will be greatly improved. It will increase production by approximately four times and will produce mainly light industry goods related to food, clothing, and shelter—including means of transportation and construction."

The source revealed: "North Korea, afraid of infiltrating waves of openness, will introduce the township enterprise system instead of the system of special economic zones."

The source predicted: "To smoothly carry out a successor inheritance system and to prepare for the situation after Kim Il- song's death, it is highly likely that North Korea will introduce the township enterprise system on Kim Chong-il's next birthday (15 February), while claiming that a new revolutionary task is being carried out in some degree. It also is highly likely that North Korea will address the system in its 4th Seven-Year development plan in the second half of 1993."

National Assembly Committee Increases 1992 Budget

SK2710002891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] Despite public worries about the inflationary 1992 budget, the standing committees of the National Assembly have increased it by 454.4 billion won over what the government proposed.

The 17 House panels Friday [25 October] wrapped up their six-day preliminary deliberation activities and yesterday passed the new version of the budget to the ad hoc Budget Committee.

Meantime, the Budget Committee is not ready to get down to business as the opposition Democratic Party refuses to deliberate, demanding that outstanding issues such as the rice purchase price and the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law as well as the Political Fund Law be completed beforehand.

During this week, parliamentary committees will be convened to deal with non-budgetary bills.

The increase in the 1992 budget demanded by the House panels includes,

-255.9 billion won by the Health-Social Affairs Committee for social welfare programs, including 129.1 billion won to make up the regional medical insurance association deficit,
-a total of 156.1 billion won by the Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Committee, including 50 billion won for the construction of a breakwater for the Saemangum reclamation work,
-26.7 billion won by the Transportation-Communications Committee, including 12.9 billion won for the construction of the Kwangju airport,
-17.1 billion won by the Education-Youths Committee for teachers' retirement allowances,
-5.2 billion won by the Culture-Information Committee to build a museum in Puyo, South Chungchong province, and
-5.2 billion won by the Steering Committee for various projects, including the computerization of the National Assembly Secretariat.

The total increase reached 464.4 billion won. But the Finance Committee cut 10 billion won from the 76.2 billion won earmarked to aid investment in industrial facilities.

Campaigning Begins in Violation of Election Law

SK2710005991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Prior to the formal start of the campaign period for the 14th National Assembly elections, many would-be candidates are already engaging in illicit electioneering and smear campaigns against potential rivals.

They are offering voters meals and gifts at rallies labeled as solidarity meetings for party members and distributing campaign pamphlets, according to officials at the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] which is monitoring cases of illegal electioneering.

Some of them are suing others for illegal campaigning or reporting cases to the CEMC.

CEMC officials said that some of the reports are false and are meant to hurt their rivals.

Under the election law, campaigning can only begin on the day when the election date is announced. The date will be announced between late December this year, and early May next year. The ruling camp is considering holding the next parliamentary elections between February and April, more possibly in March.

The law bans candidates from campaigning before the election schedule is made public. Even after the start of campaigning offering meals and gifts or any acts to buy votes are prohibited.

At least three ruling party Assemblymen including Na Ung-pae, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] policy committee, were booked by prosecutors for illegal electioneering or giving gifts to the residents in their districts.

Two members of the opposition Democratic Party [DP] Friday [25 October] sued Na on charges of giving 1,700-odd towels, pencils and notebooks and offering meals to residents in his Yongdungpo-B, Seoul, district.

Reps. Chong Chang-hwa and Kim Chung-su, former health-social affairs minister, were also booked for giving out meals and publicity pamphlets.

A leading Hyundai group businessman, Yi Myong-pak, who has hinted that he would run in next spring's election, is being investigated by police in regards to charges of giving meals and bags of rice to people in Seoul's Kangnam district.

The DLP leadership has recently ordered its members across the country not to begin electioneering before it is allowed by the CEMC.

Oppositionists are likely to begin campaigning as soon as nominees are chosen. The DP, led by Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek, is accepting applications for its local chapter chairmanships this week and will begin screening them soon.

A senior CEMC official said that the election watchdog is scrutinizing acts by candidates and will report the results of their examination to the law enforcement authorities.

Burma

Special UN Human Rights Envoy Visits 21-26 Oct

Meets Government, Opposition Officials

BK2710152591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The 47th conference of the United Nations Human Rights Commission held in Geneva on 26 February 1991 assigned an expert to Myanmar [Burma]. In concurrence with the State Law and Order Restoration Council Government, the UN Human Rights Commission assigned Professor Yozo Yokota as an independent expert.

As a gesture of cooperation with UN organizations, the State Law and Order Restoration Council Government agreed to allow Prof. Yokota and Mr. Jakob Moller, senior officer of the Human Rights Center in Geneva, to visit Myanmar between 21 and 26 October 1991.

In order to study the true facts pertaining to the discussions being conducted by the UN Human Rights Commission, Prof. Yokota flew to Yangon [Rangoon] on the evening of 21 October.

He was received at the airport by U Ba Thwin, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations and Economic Department, and responsible officials.

On the evening of 22 October, Prof. Yokota and his entourage visited the Foreign Ministry and called on U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs. Later, U Ba Thwin held a dinner for Prof. Yokota at the People's Park restaurant.

On the morning of 23 October, Prof. Yokota visited the Shwedagon Pagoda and was briefed and shown around the pagoda by trustees. The professor traveled freely among the pilgrims at the Shwedagon Pagoda.

Later, the professor toured the Yangon city circuit road and the new Dagon satellite town. He was briefed about the road and town projects and shown around the town by Brigadier General Tin Hla, chairman of the Dagon Satellite Town Construction Committee and commander of the 22d Light Infantry Division.

In the afternoon, the professor went to Kaba-Aye Hill and visited the Kaba-Aye Pagoda where he also met senior monks who are members of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee, U Kyaw Lwin, director general of the Religious Propagation and Development Department, and U Ant Maung, director general of the Religious Affairs Department.

In the evening, Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw held a reception for Prof. Yokota at the Foreign Ministry annex. Also present were personnel from the United Nations organizations in Myanmar and other guests.

On the morning of 24 October, Prof. Yokota visited the People's Square and the People's Park and was received and shown around by the officials in charge. Prof. Yokota showed a keen interest in the Pyidaungsu Aye-Yeik-nyein sector [not further elaborated] of the park.

Next, at the Yangon City Development Committee Office, he called on Mayor U Ko Lay and discussed Yangon city development programs with the mayor.

Later, Prof. Yokota visited the Office of the Elections Commission and had a meeting with Commission Chairman U Ba Htay and the commission members. In the afternoon, he went to the Office of the Chief Justice and met Chief Justice U Aung Toe.

Prof. Yokota later proceeded to the Attorney General's Office and called on Attorney General U Tha Tun.

In the evening, he attended the 46th United Nations Day commemorative ceremony held at the People's Assembly.

Between 1045 and 1245 on 25 October, Prof. Tokota and his entourage toured the Central Insein Prison and made a study of the 50-bed prison hospital.

In the evening, Prof. Yokota met members of the Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races and the Central Committee for Drug Control at the Foreign Ministry annex. Discussions were held on development work at the border and on drug control programs.

On the morning of 26 October, Prof. Yokota met at his Manawhari Yeiktha Guesthouse responsible officials of the Democratic Front for National Reconstruction, Union of Burma; the National League for Democracy; and the National Unity Party and discussed the situation of the political parties and prevailing political, economic, and social matters of the country.

On the evening of 26 October, Prof. Yokota and Mr. Jakob Moller left Yangon and were seen off at the airport by U Ba Thwin, director general of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. (Dutt Valey), resident representative of the UN Development Program; and responsible officials.

Received by Khin Nyunt

BK2510140591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] At 0900 today at the Dagon House of the Ministry of Defense, Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received Professor Yozo Yokota, an independent expert of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, who is currently visiting Yangon [Rangoon]. Present at the meeting with Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt was Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw. Prof. Yozo Yokota was accompanied by Mr. Jakob Moller, a senior official from the Geneva-based Center for Human Rights.

Fails To Meet Nobel Recipient

BK2610164191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 26 (AFP)—UN Human Rights Commission special envoy Yozo Yokota left Rangoon for the Thai capital late Saturday after meeting ruling junta leaders but failing to see captive Nobel Prize winner Aung San Sui Kyi.

A team of UN investigators visited Rangoon last week to check on the human rights situation in Burma after detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Yokota held talks Friday in the Burmese capital with intelligence chief Major General Khin Nyunt, according to a report by Radio Rangoon.

Khin Nyunt—the first secretary of the junta, officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and head of the Directorate of the Defence Services Intelligence—is Burma's second most powerful official, after leader General Saw Muang.

Transport Minister Receives PRC Aviation Group

BK2510081991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] A delegation from PRC's China National Aero Technology Import and Export Corporation led by Mr. (Zhou Yinxi), called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister for transport and communications, and for social welfare and labor at 1500 today at the Office of the Minister of Transport and Communications at the Cabinet Office Building.

During the meeting a program to demonstrate the flying capability and capacity of the company's four-engined Y-8 transport planes was discussed. Present at the meeting were U Win Sein, managing director of Myanmar [Burma] Railways; U Khin Maung Thein, managing director of the Internal Water Transport Enterprise; and responsible officials.

Sep Drug Suppression Campaign Results Reported

BK2310145491 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has been stepping up its drug suppression activities from all sides as a national duty. As a result, the Defense Services, the People's Police Force, and the Customs Department reported the following drug seizures in September 1991.

The Defense Services seized 26.986 kg of opium, 9.436 kg of heroin, 5.552 kg of marijuana, and six gallons of opium liquid.

Similarly, the People's Police Force was able to file charges in 76 cases involving 107.742 kg of opium; 119 cases involving 8.69 kg of heroin; 58 cases involving 20.112 kg of marijuana; 8 cases involving 45.81 liters of Phensedyl [opiated cough syrup]; one case involving 0.016 kg of raw opium powder; 208 cases involving drug users who failed to register; and 20 other drug related cases.

In this period, the People's Police Force was able to file legal charges against 652 people involved in 490 cases.

Insurgents Surrender at Army Camps 1-9 Sep

BK2710153191 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] People belonging to various terrorist insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been giving up their armed struggle and surrendering at different Army camps with their arms and ammunition. Accordingly, the following surrenders took place between 1-9 September 1991:

Southeast Military Command: Private Thein Naing Oo from the 201st Battalion of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front [ABSDF] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered at Palaw Garrison. Pvts. Tin Soe, Khin Soe, Aung Than, Sein Thaung, and Kyaw Lwin alias Kyaw Kyaw, surrendered together with one .38 revolver at the Mergui Garrison. Pvt. Tin Aye from the 2d Company of 208th Battalion surrendered with one M-16 automatic rifle at Letpadan Garrison. Pvt. Hla Win alias Rahi of the 203d Battalion gave himself up at the Mergui Garrison. Pvt. Tint Lwin of the 201st Battalion surrendered with one revolver at the Mergui garrison. Pvt. Nyo Thein from the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent terrorist organization's 16st Battalion, 6th Brigade, surrendered to the Kawkareik Township Law and Order Restoration Council. Pvt. Aung Kyi Myint from the 6th company of the 10th Battalion, gave himself up to the Myohaung infantry column.

Northern Military Command: Pvt. Deyaw Htung from the 1st Battalion of the Kachin Independence Army [KIA] terrorist insurgent group surrendered at Myitkyina Garrison. Pvt. Aung Htet from the 7th Battalion surrendered at the Putao Garrison.

Northeast Military Command: Pvt. Aik Mun alias Aik San of the KIA's 2d Company, 255th Battalion, surrendered at Kutkai People's Police Force station. Pvt. Myint Soe alias Po Ke, Pyone Cho, and Maung Htway of the central license camp surrendered at the Hotsprings Garrison.

Altogether 19 terrorist insurgents surrendered during 1-9 September. These people who have come back to the legal fold after realizing the truth and giving up the armed struggle were warmly received by the responsible officials of the camps.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary Views Mahathir's Visit to Tanzania

BK2510134191 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dr. Mahathir Mohamed is currently in Tanzania, the first official visit by a Malaysian prime minister to the central east African nation. It is a significant event and represents another important step in Malaysia's efforts at consolidating South-South cooperation in the wake of recent political and economic developments around the world.

The progress and even survival of developing countries (?requires) such cooperation and they must under wise and pragmatic leadership of their respective governments extend their assistance to each other in order to withstand the effects of protectionist tendency exercised by some developed countries for their own mutual benefits. The Malaysian Government's efforts are constantly directed toward the enhancement of relations among countries in the south.

The first ties between Malaysia and Tanzania that will ensue from Dr. Mahathir's current visit will be advantageous to the people and especially to trade and businessmen in both countries. Tanzania, as well as other countries in the African continent, are already looking to the Far East as a source of imports as the purchases from the West have been found to be increasingly expensive. At present, bilateral trade between Malaysia and Tanzania is indirectly via a third country. Dr. Mahathir's current visit should be able to alter this trend.

Malaysia is in a position to meet Tanzania's [word indistinct] requirements, such as natural rubber, cooking oil, soaps and detergents, electrical and electronic products, equipments, and machineries. Tanzania has been closely studying Malaysia's methods in manufacturing and in its industrialization policy. According to its Finance Minister Mr. S.A. Kibona, who was on a recent visit to Kuala Lumpur, Tanzania is impressed with Malaysia's expertise in oil palm cultivation and palm oil processing. It is now trying to attract investors from Malaysia and the Far East region.

With Malaysia's assistance, Tanzania has already set up an investment center, which is using the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, MIDA, as a model of operation. (?As a) developing country, Malaysia is willing to share with Tanzania its experiences and expertise it has at its disposal. Dr. Mahathir, speaking at a dinner hosted by the Tanzanian president in his honor, pointed out that South-South cooperation was a crucial factor in the economic progress of developing nations. Malaysia's ongoing technical cooperation program and its assistance to the front-line states in the African front are a manifestation of its belief in the usefulness of such cooperation. The economic development of the South will continue to depend on the implementation of the policies underlined in the South Commission Report. Both Malaysia and Tanzania have played key roles in the launching of the report. As Dr. Mahathir stated, it is up to the people and governments of Malaysia and Tanzania and all other developing countries to take advantage of the potential for cooperation and find their way in the world.

Foreign Loan Conditions for Local Banks Relaxed

BK2610160191 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The central bank has relaxed its conditions on local banks seeking unlimited credit facilities from international banks. Tonight Central Bank Governor Tan Sri Datuk Jaafar Hussain said this step is part of the central bank's continuous program to relax conditions in the financial system. The central bank considers it important to allow local banks to make their own decisions because the country's inter-banking financial market has become more mature. The decision was announced by the central bank governor at the Foreign Exchange Associaiton's annual dinner in Kuala Lumpur tonight. Tan Sri Jaafar said the central bank will continue to relax certain structural conditions in an effort to further improve local participation in the financial market.

Non-Indigenous Muslims Welcomed To Join UMNO

BK2410131391 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Oct 91 p 18

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Non-muslim bumiputras [indigenous people] are welcomed to join UMNO [United Malays National Organization] to further strengthen the party, according to party secretary-general Datuk Mohamed Rahmat.

He told reporters on Tuesday that the party's open-door policy allowed Chinese Muslims, Indian Muslims and other non-Muslim bumiputras to join UMNO.

Reiterating UMNO's open-door policy, he said that non-Bumiputras and non-Malays could become party mebers if they were married to Muslims.

The party constitution does not specify that only Muslims are eligible to be members. It states, however, that bumiputras of Malaysia can apply for membership.

Datuk Mohamed also said that the UMNO Supreme Council had decided that it could handle all membership applications which had remained unprocessed at branch level.

Singapore

Prime Minister Returns From Commonwealth Meeting

BK2610123691 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, has returned to Singapore after attending the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe. On the way, he made a private stop in Johannesburg where he met South African leaders. Mr. Goh also met the Mauritian prime minister, Mr. (Paul Geledy) [as heard] during an hour-long transit in Mauritius. Mr. Goh said relations between Mauritius and Singapore were very good. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Meets SRV Counterpart in Paris

BK2510153191 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 91 p 8

[Text] Paris—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said here yesterday that Vietnam was keen to improve its ties with Singapore.

Vietnam wanted to learn from Singapore's experience so that it could push ahead with its economic reforms, said Mr Cam, when he paid a courtesy call on his Singapore counterpart, Mr Wong Kan Seng.

According to a Singapore official who attended the 30-minute meeting held at Mr Wong's hotel suite, Mr Cam expressed hope that Singapore-Vietnam relations would improve rapidly now that the peace treaty for Cambodia was signed.

Mr Wong and Mr Cam were in the French capital to attend the signing ceremony. Mr cam said that Vietnam had much to learn from the neighbouring ASEAN countries, particularly Singapore.

Mr Wong noted that the Cambodian conflict had been the only obstacle to better Singapore-Vietnam ties. Now that this had been resolved, he said, bilateral relations could improve. Singapore is currently reviewing its policies with regard to Vietnam.

Mr Cam also touched on the forthcoming visit by Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to Singapore from next Wednesday until next Friday.

Mr Wong said Singapore looked forward to Mr Kiet's visit, which will be the first in 13 years by a Vietnamese prime minister to the Republic.

In October 1978, the then Prime Minister, Mr Pham Van Dong, visited Singapore as part of a tour of ASEAN countries to improve Vietnam's ties with non-communist South-east Asia. However, Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia two months after that visit set back its diplomatic relations with ASEAN.

At the Paris conference on Cambodia, Mr Cam said Vietnam hoped that the comprehensive peace treaty would "remove the last impediments to the implementation of its foreign policy of normalisation and diversification of their relations with all countries."

He said Vietnam was ready to co-operate with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Ministry Expresses Renewed Wariness of Communists

BK2710041091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Singapore, Oct 27 (AFP)—Singapore has expressed renewed wariness about the subversive potential of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) despite its widely publicised move to abandon guerrilla struggle nearly two years ago.

The Home Affairs Ministry issued a statement Saturday reaffirming its refusal to free unconditionally dissident Chia Thye Poh 25 years after his arrest under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The four-page statement, made in response to written questions from AFP, reiterated the claim that Chia was a CPM agent bent on destabilising the government here, but said there were no plans to formally try him.

It said Chia, exiled on a resort island here, could have his freedom if he renounced the CPM and disavowed violence. Chia has long denied such links but refused to sign a statement as a matter of principle.

The CPM, which at its peak in the 1960s boasted a 12,000-strong army, made peace with Malaysia and Thailand and ended its armed insurgency on December 2, 1989.

But the Singapore Home Affairs Ministry, in its most comprehensive statement to date on the Chia case, said the CPM had agreed to disarm but not to disband.

"Thus the party organisation remains intact and so also is its ability to conduct subversive underground and United Front activities in which Chia Thye Poh was involved."

The ministry also said that the CPM laid down its arms once before when the Japanese occupation ended in 1945, but "was able to resum armed insurgency and subversive activities shortly thereafter."

Analysts say there is no sure way of knowing whether the CPM had completely disbanded. But some say it is unlikely it could have survived after giving up its guerrilla struggle and being refused permission by Kuala Lumpur to constitute itself as a political party.

Chia, 50, a former physics lecturer and opposition member of parliament, was arrested October 29, 1966, in the middle of a wave of anti-Vietnam War protests.

He was held for 22 ½ years under the ISA, which allows indefinite detention without trial in security cases, before being confined to Sentosa Island tourist park. He is now allowed off the island during daytime.

The ministry reiterated its belief that Chia was an agent of the CPM, dedicated to overthrowing the governments of Malaysia and Singapore, and was told to infiltrate the now-defunct Barisan Sosialis (Socialist Front) Party.

It said that unlike other CPM detainees who were released, Chia did not renounce the CPM or the use of violence so "the government has to be cautious in dealing with him."

"Chia will not be charged and brought to trial as the open trial of communists is not possible," the ministry said. "Witnesses and officials have been intimidated, injured, or killed by the communists. Consequently, witnesses have refused to testify in court for fear of reprisals."

But the statement continued, "all he has to do to have his restrictions lifted is to renounce the CPM and disavow the use of force but Chia has refused to do this."

Cambodia

Prime Minister Criticizes Khmer Rouge, Son Sann

BK2610162991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Oct 91 p A4

[Text] Hours after the signing of the Cambodian peace treaty, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said a full implementation would be "difficult" as Cambodian parties have begun to violate the accord.

While hailing the agreement, Hun Sen warned that a lot of difficulties lay ahead.

Hun Sen told THE NATION at his hotel on Thursday that the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's Liberation Front (KPNLF) have already violated what was agreed upon previously under the peace framework.

The Khmer Rouge, he said, would try to force repatriation of the refugees under its control deep inside Cambodia in the future under a scheme to increase the number of its troops.

"There's a possibility that all refugees would be included in the army before the 70 per cent demobilization takes place," he said.

At the Paris conference, reports that the Khmer Rouge was attempting to repatriate refugees without any UN supervision has caused concern and outrage among the conference's representatives.

Thailand received an assurance from the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, that the refugees would not be forced to return.

Hun Sen pointed out that in the past the size of the Khmer Rouge's army had been exaggerated. "So the Khmer Rouge tries to fill in the numbers with refugees," he said.

It was estimated that the communist guerillas have about 35-40,000 armed men. A Phnom Penh official believed that the Khmer Rouge only has about 12,000-20,000 military personnel.

The young premier said repatriation of displaced people along the Thai-Cambodian border should begin as soon as possible under UN assistance. He also said refugee reception centres must be built inside Cambodia, not in liberated zones.

The delay in any implemention of the repatriation plan, he warned, would prolong the interim period and the election, scheduled for late 1992 or early 1993, could be postponed.

To begin the UN repatriation programme, Thailand, the Supreme National Council and UNHCR have to agree on the framework. On Thursday, representatives from the three sides held discussions and agreed to sign a memorandum of understanding on repatriation next month.

Concerning the Khmer Rouge's request for security of its return, Hun Sen said at the Phatthaya meeting, it was agreed that SNC members would be responsible for their own security inside their residence. The Phnom Penh Government will provide the security outside their residence, he said.

The Khmer Rouge has complained about Phnom Penh's stringent regulations for its return, which the communist guerillas said were too "strict and difficult to carry out," according to Hun Sen.

He rejected the Khmer Rouge's request for a neutral zone and a free corridor for SNC members, which include the two Khmer Rouge leaders—Khieu Samphan and Son San.

He said Phnom Penh would give adequate security for all SNC members who complied with the regulations laid down by his government. The Khmer Rouge has refused to discuss details of the procedures for SNC members to travel to Phnom Penh.

The plan, which was presented by Phnom Penh in Phatthaya, imposed a ban on any propaganda against the government, subversion and instigation.

The plan said all SNC members would be taxed, no diplomatic privileges or immunity would be provided and their visa must be renewed every three days. The rules do not apply to Sihanouk who is the SNC president.

Hun Sen also attacked Son Sann, the KPNLF leader, for his call at the conference that the Phnom Penh Government should be replaced by the UN Transitional

Authority in Cambodia. Son Sann issued the document under the banner of the SNC without authorization, Hun Sen said.

Phnom Penh will continue to take care of the day-to-day operations, including civil servants. "Is Son Sann going to pay the police's salary?" asked Hun Sen.

Hun Sen: Pacts With Foreigners To Be Honored

BK2710021191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Oct 91 p A2

[by Kunlachada Chaiphiphat]

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has given an assurance that his government will honour all previous pacts it had with foreigners even though the Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) represents the sovereignty of the country.

However, Hun Sen sounded a warning about the expropriation of assets and properties of civilians if the Khmer Rouge returned to power.

"We told our people that if they want to keep their properties and ownership rights, they must not vote for the Khmer Rouge," said Hun Sen, recalling the reign of Khmer Rouge from 1975-1978 when private properties and assets were seized.

Many Thai companies, including the Thai Military Bank, have already struck preliminary accords with Phnom Penh to pave the way for establishing a permanent presence in that country once an elected government is formed.

Speaking to reporters yesterday while in transit at Don Maung Airport from Paris to Phnom Penh, Hun Sen said he could guarantee the sanctity of private ownership and previous investment agreements Phnom Penh had with foreigners.

Hun Sen said SNC President Prince Norodom Sihanouk also made it very clear that Phnom Penh would be the agent to establish contact with businessmen who were interested in investing in Cambodia during the interim period.

Under the peace agreement signed in Paris by the SNC representing Phnom Penh and the resistance and 19 countries involved in the Cambodian conflict on Wednesday, the conciliatory body would represent Cambodian sovereignty in working along side with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in implementing the peace accord during the interim period up until a general election is held by June next year.

Phnom Penh will continue to run the day-to-day administration but would delegate power to UNTAC to help supervise its five key ministries responsible for foreign affairs, defence, interior, finance and information to ensure a free and fair election.

The young premier also claimed that his political party "Cambodian People's Party" had a very clear-cut platform which advocates political, social and economic reforms.

The Phnom Penh prime minister also anticipated difficulties at the initial stage of implementing the peace agreements. "When we signed the agreement we wrote the first page of the new Cambodian history while there are a lot more pages to go with regards to the implementation which is not very easy. Certainly there will be lots of problem," he said.

He also agreed that there would be a minor clashes between troops of both sides but not a major offensive and that these would be resolved when UNTAC is in place.

Defence Minister Tea Banh said he expected fighting between forces of both sides in two areas—Battambang and north of Highway 6 between Siem Reap and Kampong Thaom—as Khmer Rouge and Khmer People's National Liberation front would try to advance to bring as much as of the population there under their influence in preparation for the election.

Hun Sen Meets 'Arafat, Cambodians in Paris

BK2510124791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] On 22 October in Paris, His Excellency Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, met with His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Sok An, deputy foreign minister; Mr. Uch Kim-an, deputy minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers; and many high-ranking Palestinian officials and diplomats.

His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat welcomed warmly the successful signing of the agreement on the political solution to the Cambodian problem and said that the Palestinian people also consider this their own success.

His Excellency Hun Sen expressed profound thanks to the PLO chief for his initiatives for the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings through the good offices of the PLO ambassador to North Korea, which contributed to the success of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The two leaders held that this success should serve as an example for the success of the conference on peace in the Middle East to be held in Madrid, Spain, at the end of this month. They also expressed best wishes to each other and voiced full support for the correct and just struggles waged by their peoples for the cause of independence, sovereignty, peace, and happiness.

On the same day, His Excellency Hun Sen attended a meeting with Cambodian compatriots living in France and many international journalists [words indistinct].

His excellency also clearly explained to the meeting participants the process for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He also answered many questions concerning the implementation of the agreement after the signing, the future of Cambodia, and particularly the measures to prevent the past catastrophe from returning to Cambodia.

SNC Members Agree on Security Arrangements

BK2710074591 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 27 Oct 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh 27 Oct (SPK)—The 12 members of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, which met under the chairmanship of Prince Sihanouk on Friday, 25 October, announced that they had reached an agreement to install themselves "as soon as possible" in Phnom Penh, where they will have their own houses or prefabricated accommodations and will be permitted 10 bodyguards each.

The living arrangements will be made in the "days to come," emphasized Daniel Bernard, French Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman: "[Word indistinct] all the difficulties have been ironed out in accordance with France's initiative and proposal."

The SNC, which is made up of the Cambodian parties and represents Cambodia's sovereignty, is under the auspices of the United Nations, which will organize free elections scheduled for spring 1993.

The Sihanoukists and the followers of Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, [words indistinct], hailed the overall agreement on the arrangements of "accommodations, security, and movements," removing the last obstacles hindering the installation of the SNC in keeping with the peace accords signed in the French capital.

In a communique, the SNC pointed out that, in view of the agreement concluded on 25 October, "all the SNC members should install themselves in Phnom Penh as soon as possible to allow the SNC, under Prince Sihanouk's authority, to assume its responsibilities."

The text of the agreement stipulates that, to permit the SNC to function in good condition and with independence, an international fund of voluntary contributions, bolstered by the signatories of the Paris accord, will be set up as soon as possible." The money allocated will be used primarily to rent individual houses and build prefabricated accommodations for the SNC members, Sok An, Cambodian Government deputy foreign minister, told AFP.

The communique also stressed that each SNC member would be entitled to have a maximum of 10 armed guards to "ensure security in his residence." While outside, however, the members are allowed only three bodyguards.

No guard will be permitted in the SNC room where the erstwhile brotherly enemies meet. As a further precaution, a numerical list of the arms carried by the bodyguards should be forwarded to "Prince Sihanouk and the concerned UN authority."

Sok An said that the agreement was struck thanks to "the goodwill of all the members." He also confirmed that the Khmer Rouge had given up their request to establish, for security reasons, an enclave in Phnom Penh under UN protection and safe passage.

"Everything is settled," confirmed one of Prince Sihanouk's spokesmen after the conclusion of the meeting on Friday 25 October in the presence Jean David Levitte, director of the French Foreign Ministry's Asia Department.

One of the participants in Friday's meeting revealed that the SNC will meet for the first time in Cambodia's capital on 14 November after Prince Sihanouk returns following 13 years in exile.

20-Member UN Election Team Arrives for Survey

BK2610072091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] On 22 October 1991, a delegation of the mission to oversee and conduct research on elections in Cambodia led by Mr. (Pringle), a Canadian (?expert) on elections, arrived in Phnom Penh to conduct a survey for the United Nations on how to organize elections in Cambodia.

The delegation consists of 20 members, including 10 specialists from Canada, Australia, Italy, Germany, Japan, France, and India, and 10 others from the United Nations.

During its stay, which will last from 22 to 30 October, the delegation plans to have a number of working sessions with relevant establishments and visit some provinces in the State of Cambodia.

Refugees To Move to Khmer Rouge Areas

BK2610020091 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Oct 91 p A2

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetlak]

[Text] Aranyaprathet—A large number of Cambodian refugees living in a border camp controlled by the Khmer Rouge will volunteer to move to territories held by the guerrilla faction inside Cambodia to take advantage of land offers, according to Khmer Rouge sources.

The sources said residents of Site 8, which houses some 43,000 displaced Cambodians, were informed by new camp administrators yesterday that each of them would be given 24 rai of land in the western Cambodian province of Battambang.

The strip of Khmer Rouge-held land which runs parallel to the Thai-Cambodian border is about 20 km in width, they said. The Khmer Rouge is in the process of consolidating territory in western Cambodia and troops are being sent in to guard the areas.

"We control a vast plot of tens of thousands of rai in Battambang province and the area has been cleared for farming for more than a year now," one of the sources claimed.

The sources said the majority of Site 8 residents, many of them family members of Khmer Rouge soldiers, wanted to be sent to the guerrilla-held settlement sites because they believed the United Nations would not be able to match the amount of land offered by the radical Marxist faction.

"All of those who volunteer to go, including newborn babies and the elderly, are eligible for 24 rai of land each," a source claimed.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is preparing for repatriation of more than 350,000 Cambodian refugees from six border encampments in Thailand. The UN-assisted camps are administered by the three guerrilla factions, which signed a peace agreement to end 12-year war against the Phnom Penh regime on Wednesday.

Relief workers have accused the Khmer Rouge of trying to forcibly send back Cambodians under their control to create political bases for future elections. The forced repatriation plan, if carried out, would violate the Paris accord which say the UNHCR should be responsible for the orderly and safe return of the 350,000 Cambodians from Thailand.

Khmer Rouge Fear for Safety in Phnom Penh

BK2610020391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Oct 91 p 2

[By James Pringle]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Once they drove the citizens from Phnom Penh at gunpoint, forcing them to labour for years in the rice fields.

Now, ironically, the Khmer Rouge—vaunted for their ferocity—seem anxious about coming back, apparently afraid of the survivors of the Killing Fields, and what they might do to them.

Foreign diplomats monitoring the complex Cambodian peace process expressed concern yesterday over the reported reluctance of Khmer Rouge leaders to return to Phnom Penh because of an alleged lack of security.

There were fears their reservations about returning to one of the scenes of their crimes could scuttle the carefully-crafted peace accords signed on Wednesday in Paris, or at least severely complicate matters.

Diplomats said it was possible security concerns could arise here "because of the hatred many Cambodians feel for the Khmer Rouge, and the desire for revenge felt by some people."

"If 50 people demonstrated against the Khmer Rouge presence, the government here could handle that," said a senior European diplomat. "But what if 5,000 demonstrated, or even 50,000?

"You could hardly expect the Phnom Penh government to turn its guns on its own people to defend the Khmer Rouge, of all groups, which is held responsible for the deaths of up to a million people."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) that groups together the four warring Cambodian factions, likened the Khmer Rouge proposal for neutral land in Phnom Penh to be set aside for the SNC and guarded by United Nations peacekeeping troops as "bad taste comparison to having the Vatican in the heart of Rome."

Two Khmer Rouge representatives, Khieu Samphan, the nominal leader, and Defence Minister Son Sen, are members of the SNC and are due to come to Phnom Penh when that body meets here next month under the chairmanship of Prince Sihanouk.

The SNC will represent Cambodian sovereignty during the period when UN peace-keeping forces oversee the dismantling of much of the factions' armies prior to UN-supervised elections.

Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, in Paris refused the idea of an independent zone for the SNC on the grounds that Phnom Penh "belongs to all Cambodians."

Initially, Phnom Penh proposed the two Khmer Rouge leaders should have one bodyguard each from their own side, but that in essence security would be provided by the Cambodian government, againt which the Khmer Rouge have been fighting for 13 years until the signing of the accords.

Khieu Samphan said the issue was not simply security but was related to the effective implementation of the peace agreement.

Last week, Khmer Rouge speaking at the Thai-Cambodian border said it was not right Khieu Samphan should only have "a bodyguard and a cook."

One Khmer Rouge official told me:

"I would worry about security if it were me. I would only go to Phnom Penh if there were 10,000 UN peacekeepers there. Otherwise, I'd stay here."

"There is a problem here," said a foreign envoy in Phnom Penh.

"It would not look good if the Phnom Penh government were unable to provide adequate security to the Khmer

Rouge. At the same time, there is little defence against a lone man with a gun bent on revenge."

Diplomatic sources said Prince Sihanouk himself is concerned about personal security in the capital when he returns to his palace on November 14.

Though popular, some Cambodians link his name with that of the Khmer Rouge, his uneasy allies in the "resistance."

They say the former monarch will have a two layer personal bodyguard—an inner layer of specially trained North Koreans, with Thai security men as an outer layer.

A third defensive ring would be composed of troops of the Phnom Penh regime, the sources added.

The North Korean bodyguards are specially trained in martial arts like takwaendo, and can kill a man in seconds.

The prince is especially close to North Korean dictator Kim Il-song, and maintains a palace near Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, though they are strange political bedfellows—the "odd couple," as Prince Sihanouk himself sometimes jokes.

Some North Korean diplomats have already arived here to set up an embassy.

Chea Sim Interviewed on Refugees, Peace Accord

BK2710095591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 91

["Interview with His Excellency Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the National Assembly of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, on 24 October by unidentified reporters from Japanese television (CBS), UPI, (?Sunichi Shimbun)"; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency: Please elaborate on the repatriation of refugees [words indistinct].

[Chea Sim] It is true that Cambodian refugees staying in camps on Thai soil are being prepared for repatriation, at their wishes, by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. All sides should fulfill the agreements signed on the 70 percent troop reduction and the disarmament. There are still difficulties in this area, because other parties that have forces in remote and hilly areas have been associated with hiding explosives in the jungle, and this is hard to inspect.

We think it will be difficult for the UN to control the areas belonging to these parties. They will have trouble ascertaining whether the troop reduction and disarmament have been genuinely executed and if any ammunition has been concealed. This is also a problem for the other side. As for Phnom Penh, troop reduction and disarmament are not problems, because the armed forces in Phnom Penh are grouped together and are easy for the UN to control.

[Reporter] In your view, what kind of role can Samdech Sihanouk play?

[Chea Sim] Our recent extraordinary congress has established the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] political platform, including His Excellency Hun Sen's address, considered an annex document of the CPP political platform. This address clearly answers the question of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's role. Phnom Penh will offer the samdech as a candidate for the country's presidency in the election. It will not contest Samdech Sihanouk's candicacy, but other parties may run against him.

The Phnom Penh leaders are obviously not power hungry. The goal of national reconciliation requires all parties to cooperate, end mutual suspicion, conflict, and resentment, and to rally together to build and quickly develop the country in the future.

[Reporter] Can one say that the CPP aims to implement a democratic policy as in Western countries? Does this mean the end of socialism?

[Chea Sim] It is true that the CPP's extraordinary congress has set forth a political platform for a democratic government in accordance with the reality of Cambodia's situation over the past 13 years in response to the aspirations of Cambodians and appropriate to the present conditions in Cambodia. In the platform, we talked about neither building socialism nor abolishing it. The important thing is what is appropriate to the real situation in Cambodia and the people's aspirations. Adherance to a democratic government is appropriate to Cambodia's real situation.

[Reporter] When is the general election planned for? Who do you think will win?

[Chea Sim] According to the agreement signed on 23 October, the election may take place at the end of 1992 or in early 1993. We cannot clearly say who will be the winner at this time, but we can say that the Cambodian people are happy with the CPP for struggling, seeing through, and rising up to save the people's lives from the danger of the past. The CPP and the State of Cambodia's Government have restored all rights and freedom on religious beliefs, and have liberalized ways to earn a living. Local and foreign companies have invested capital and undertaken economic activities, and so on. All in all, it is a joy to see that all these have been widely supported by the people and the masses.

After the CPP's extraordinary congress, the people held a great meeting to welcome and support this platform and His Excellency Hun Sen's address, which has been made an annex document of the CPP's political platform.

We hope the CPP will receive the people's votes. As to which party will win, this will depend on the results of the election.

[Reporter] On the night of 23 October, when the agreement on Cambodia was signed in Paris, what were you thinking about?

[Chea Sim] We were very happy with the signing of the agreement. We hope peace will return to Cambodia and that all parties will not violate the agreement. I hope all parties will implement this agreement efficiently.

On 24 October, there was a mass meeting to support the signing of the agreement on the political solution of the Cambodian problem. This is the Cambodian people's hope.

[Reporter] What do you have to say to welcome the signing of the agreement?

[Chea Sim] We greatly rejoice over the efforts of the five major powers, the cochairmen of the Paris conference, the United Nations, and all the countries involved. We hope that all these countries will continue to fulfill all the agreements signed. What we are interested in is the effectiveness of all the agreements, that they should be implemented. More important is that all parties should avoid violating this agreement.

[Reporter] Do you think Pol Pot can be trusted after so many years of fighting?

[Chea Sim] Do you trust the Pol Pot group? We also think there will be difficulties with this group. The problems in the refugee camps also show that activities counter to the UNHCR principles have already occurred. The Pol Pot group has acted against the UNHCR plan. What is their goal? We can assume that they are moving Cambodian refugees from camps on Thai soil to refugee camps on Cambodian soil, but it is difficult to trust this group, which has violated the UNHCR plan. We have not yet discussed reducing 70 percent of their troops or disarming them. Will these troops really be disarmed? This group's secret documents have shown that troops and weapons have been hidden to prepare for a war lasting from seven to eight years.

I don't think you trust the Pol Pot group that much, and neither do we. We do think, however, that they will try to be faithful to the solution.

[Reporter] Some reports say that the State of Cambodia has given up many things to achieve a solution. The agreement has now been signed. Looking back, does Your Excellency think that the State of Cambodia has sacrificed a great deal?

[Chea Sim] The State of Cambodia has sacrificed much to end the bloody war in Cambodia and so that Cambodians can live in peace. The Cambodian people have suffered war for over 20 years, and they are tired of it. We [words indistinct] to end mutual distrust and (?hostility), are sincere to one another, and all parties should cooperate in Cambodia's socio-economic development.

In his excellency Hun Sen's address, it was clearly stated that the political solution has liberalized the economy, that the samdech would be offered the candidacy for presidency, and that the Phnom Penh side would not contest against him. The only goal is to reconcile the nation, see the people live peacefully, and rally all our energy to restore and develop the economy. We have appealed to foreign companies and states throughout the world to invest in Cambodia and fully respond to the aspirations of the Cambodian people. There is nothing better than to see the people living in peace and security.

[Reporter] Many people say the party's extraordinary congress marked the end of socialism in Cambodia? Do you agree with this?

[Chea Sim] People have said this in accordance to what they want. For us, however, the truth is as I have explained.

[Reporter] When will your excellency allow multiple parties? People say there is a split within the CPP.

[Chea Sim] Multiple parties already exist. We do not have to talk about whether they are permitted. There already are four parties within the framework of the solution to the Cambodian problem, and the phrase multi-party has been mentioned in the CPP's political platform. There has not been any mention of any party apart from the CPP, however, and the framework of the political solution to the Cambodian problem inlcudes only CPP and other parties. Other parties with over 5,000 members can participate in the elections as part of this framework. Apart from the four parties, there are no other parties running in the election so far.

[Reporter] You mentioned not trusting the Pol Pot group. Do you trust the other parties of Prince Ranariddh and Son Sann?

[Chea Sim] I have always thought that these two parties have allied themselves with the Pol Pot group, and, if they are truly in alliance, they perhaps have similar goals. I think these parties are sincere. It is difficult for us to ascertain whether there is genuine sincerity or whether there have been violations against the agreement signed, as the three parties usually cooperate and are united. When people are allies, [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [words indistinct] in any case, will this group come to Phnom Penh? Your Excellency [words indistinct] difficulties in providing security for any group?

[Chea Sim] The Supreme National Council [SNC] will be in Phnom Penh and will meet at the SNC office, and the other side will have its own security within their compound. The Phnom Penh forces will provide security on the outside. We will pay attention and be responsible for providing sufficent security.

[Reporter] In accordance with the agreement, all parties will have equal rights in the elections. The organization of the elections will be controlled by the United Nations. At the moment, the United Nations needs to use several establishments belonging to the State of Cambodia. Do you think that this could benefit Phnom Penh?

[Chea Sim] The UN role is to oversee the implementation of the agreement. All parties have full rights in this election, and no party can exert pressure on any other party. Each party will thus have the right to stand in the constitutional assembly election. Although the UN forces are related to some of Phnom Penh's establishments, they are still neutral.

The general elections represents the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and it is up to them to decide which party to vote for. No party should pressure the people to vote for this or that party.

Chea Sim Opens SRV-Aided Sociology Institute

BK2710042491 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Summary from poor reception] "On the morning of 26 October, the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the State of Cambodia's Government, in cooperation with the party and government of the SRV, officially inaugurated the Institute of Sociology under the chairmanship of His Excellency Chea Sim, chairman of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council; and His Excellency (Nguyen Duc Binh), member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee. Also honoring this occasion were, on the Cambodian side, their excellencies members of the CPP Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and representatives of central establishments, ministries, and services; on the Vietnamese side were His Excellency Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, ministers and deputy ministers of the Vietnamese Construction Ministry, architects and engineers, and many Vietnamese workers."

Speaking on the occasion, Pham Quy Lien, assistant Vietnamese deputy construction minister, said this Institute of Sociology is a building handed over "by the Vietnamese party, state, and people to the CPP and the Cambodian people to express the relations of solidarity and friendship between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries" and that the building was started on 28 June (?1989) in an area covering over five hectares. It consists of administrative and school buildings, conference hall, and a zone providing accommodation for students.

Vietnamese Politburo member Nguyen Duc Binh said this establishment "reflects the noble sentiments of the CPV to the cause of building and expanding the CPP and a symbol of the traditional relations of solidarity and friendship that have always bound the two countries's parties and people" and that "the CPV and Vietnamese people support the Cambodian people in the struggle to implement the Cambodian peace agreement on the basis of respect for sovereignty and essential rights of the Cambodian people and for the UN Charter, and support the building of an independent, peaceful, free, democratic, neutral Cambodia with social progress and with friendly relations with all countries, first of all with neighboring countries."

In his speech, Chea Sim thanked the Vietnamese party and people for their assistance in the construction of the institute; talked about the success of the recent CPP congress saying "this was the victory of the party's new view and the (?astuteness) of the party in carrying out reforms" and "to build the country in genuine peace and security without the threat of the return of the danger from the past"; and wished good health and new successes to Vietnamese leaders and those present on the occasion.

Labor medals were awarded by the State of Cambodia's Council of State to five Vietnamese construction units.

Government Awards 'Major' Contract to Thai Firm

BK2410025991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 91 p 17

[By Phiphat Loetkittisak]

[Text] The Cambodian Government has awarded a major contract to Thai firm Fuldaa Corporation Ltd to renovate the Pochentong Airport and build a new international airport in Phnom Penh.

Fuldaa Corporation, which would become the first Thai firm to carry out business in Cambodia, would also operate airport duty-free shops in the airports.

The president of the company, Udom Tantiprasongchai, told BUSINESS POST Fuldaa Corporation was established in Phnom Penh two years ago to run an international trading business and its performance had been satisfactory.

Mr Udom said he decided to enter into a joint venture with the Cambodian Government to participate in bidding to renovate the existing airport in Phnom Penh and build a new airport outside the city.

The new company was one of the three firms selected for negotiations and finally won the bidding late last week.

Under the plan, Mr Udom said the existing airport would be upgraded and expanded to serve 500 passengers per hour, which required the expansion of the airport terminal, extension of airport runways and the construction of a cargo terminal.

The whole project would take years to complete, but the company had decided to compete the first phase of development to boost the airport's capacity within two years.

The first phase of development was expected to cost no less than 500 million baht and the airport was expected to be fully utilised within five years of completion of the work.

In addition, the joint venture company would work closely with the Cambodian Government on the new airport plan, which would have an intial capacity of 1,500 passengers per hour.

"This means the new airport will be three times larger and it will have to be more modern," Mr Udom said.

The company would form a consortium comprising both Thai and foreign firms to undertake the projects, he said.

The joint venture between Fuldaa Corporation and the Cambodian Government would be established soon, with the Thai side holding up to 65-70 percent of the shares.

Details of the shareholding ratio were under negotiation.

The company had also won a concession to operate duty-free shops in Cambodia, starting with an outlet in the existing Phnom Penh airport. The outlet was scheduled to open on November 12, 1991.

The company had entered into a joint venture with Downtown Duty Free Shop, the operator of the TAT Duty Free Shop, to run the duty-free business in Cambodia.

Mr Udom expected the operation of the duty-free businesses would be unsatisfactory in the first few years of the 20-year concession, but he was confident they had a bright future because of Cambodia's tourism potential.

VODK Reports Sihanouk Address in Paris

BK2610033691 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian supreme national council [SNC], has said that the Cambodian peace agreement has provided an appropriate solution to the Cambodian problem.

On 23 October, when addressing the Paris international conference on Cambodia [PICC] in Paris, France, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian SNC, said the peace agreement to be signed at the PICC in Paris will provide an appropriate solution to the Cambodian problem. The samdech said the draft agreement and the peace plan of the UN Security Council's five permanent members are two historic documents. These documents have provided us, Cambodians, with a charter which can lead us from a firm basis to a future full of genuine peace, justice, and democracy, but all Cambodian parties need to cooperate to sincerely implement this peace agreement. Most importantly, a UN Security Council team, with sufficient means and materiel to efficiently carry out its task, will be stationed in Cambodia.

The samdech also promised to fully cooperate and actively support the UN transitional authority in Cambodia, the UN Secretary General's special representative, and various international organizations that will carry out their missions in Cambodia during the transitional period.

KPNLF Secretary General on Peace Accord

BK2710114591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Interview with Ieng Muli, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, by Pol Ham in Paris; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Pol Ham] The Paris International Conference on Cambodia has concluded, and the signing took place, as was already reported to our compatriots and listeners. The implementation of the accord is all that remains. What is your impression of the conference, and what will be the process of implementing the accord? General Secretary, please answer this first question.

[Ieng Muli] I would like to thank Mr. Pol Ham for raising this question. My respects to the revered clergy and beloved compatriots.

After the signing of the Cambodian peace accord on 23 October 1991, I am very excited to see that the ray of peace has shone on our country and nation. I hope our respected and beloved compatriots will certainly recover peace and happiness, reuniting with their separated families very soon. I am extremely impressed with the attention the international community has given this problem, especially the member countries who participated in the Cambodian peace negotiations. The whole world has given great attention to the destiny and suffering of our nation and people. They are eager to do whatever they can to help our people rid themselves of misery as quickly as possible. Each participating country has committed itself to becoming involved, as much as it can, in restoring peace and security for our nation by contributing financially to enable the United Nations to most effectively carry out its task in Cambodia. Henceforth, implementation of the accord will be the vital factor for bringing peace to our nation.

There are two ways of implementing the accord:

1. The key role of the United Nations: The UN should be able to travel anywhere in our country; the United Nations should have sufficient means to send its staff to Cambodia to monitor implementation of the accord, verify the presence of foreigners—including a significant number of Vietnamese citizens, assist in disarming at

least 70 percent of the forces of all Cambodian parties, and relocate the remaining 30 percent into garrisons to deter them from further fighting. This is an important point that we should implement.

2. The presence of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phnom Penh: This is the most important factor, because the effective implementation of the accord depends on the SNC's ability to perform its task in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The SNC should be the highest authority in Cambodia responsible for implementing the accord in conjunction with the United Nations in order to achieve peace for Cambodia. It is regrettable that the Phnom Penh side has prevented our SNC from entering Cambodia to begin operations right away, but I hope that, from now on, with the sentiment of compromise and mutual understanding, we will be sincere and join hands to perform our tasks to restore peace for our nation and people. During the transition, we should jointly strive to create an atmosphere to promote healthy peace and sufficient security in preparation for elections, and to allow our people to enjoy their rights in choosing a genuinely democratic regime and state leaders. In this context, I appeal to all the Cambodian parties to do away with any ideas to hinder implementation of the accord. For instance, if the armed forces are asked to lay down arms, they should do so sincerely; and if they are required to enter garrisons, they should do so in an orderly manner. If the accord is observed, this will mean that all of us will be involved in the process of restoring peace for our nation and people, thereby rebuilding our country toward prosperity in the future like other developed states.

[Pol Ham] Thank you. Before concluding, in your capacity as the Khmer People's National Liberation Front secretary general, do you have any recommendations to make to our listeners in Cambodia?

[Ieng Muli] I would like to inform our clergy and compatriots that we have already turned a new page in our nation's history. From this moment, our KPNLF party pledges to discontinue fighting or attacking by force of arms. We will employ politically democratic means to challenge one another or to express our complaints through the elections. We will spell out our party's political platform and principle to enable our nation to choose and the people to know which policy will bring about freedom and democracy for them. We are firmly confident that only democracy can allow our people to survive and only a liberal regime can salvage our people from poverty. Some people have tried to use the word "liberal," saying they have already relinquished communism, but their actions have shown that they are neither liberal nor democratic. So, compatriots, please think this through thoroughly, because it is a matter of life and death for our nation. Thank you.

VODK Calls For Implementing Peace Agreement

BK2610033091 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People Welcome the Signing of the Agreement on Politically and Comprehensively Solving the War of Aggression in Cambodia in Paris, France"]

[Text] The Cambodian people in and outside the country very much welcome the solemn signing in Paris, France on 23 October 1991 of the agreement to politically and comprehensively solve the Cambodian problem.

Our people everywhere rejoice and shout: Cambodia has been liberated; Cambodia wil not die like Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in south Vietnam]; Cambodia will not die in Vietnam's Indochinese federation; Cambodia has regained peace, security, independence, and right to self-determination; Cambodia has recovered national reconciliation and national union; and the Cambodian people will live in peace and be reunited in the great national family without discrimination against black, white, blue, red, or the past.

Our people clearly realize that this victory has been the result of the persistent and arduous struggle of our tripartite Cambodian national resistance forces, of our people in and outside the country, and of all our Cambodian nationalists. This victory also stems from the efforts of the international community and the United Nations to solve Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically, comprehensively, and justly.

On this joyous ocasion, our Cambodian people would like to most profoundly greet the comrades-in-arms and combatants of the Cambodian national resistance forces and our people who have made sacrifices in fresh blood and flesh in support of the cause of national liberation and to safeguard the Cambodian nation and race. The Cambodian people also would like to express profound thanks to all friendly countries near and far, the international community, and the United Nations for their support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle against Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist act—which used brute force to violate and trample the principles of international law and the UN Charter—and for their tireless efforts to solve the Cambodian problem politically and justly until achieving the signing in Paris on 23 October.

Our Cambodian people would like to appeal to these countries and people to continue these righteous activities to the very end, until the agreement on comprehensively solving the Cambodian problem—which was solemnly signed in Paris on 23 October—has been implemented fully, meticulously, and justly so that Cambodia genuinely recovers independence, peace, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination within its full territorial integrity. Our people pledge to hold aloft the banner of great national union and national reconciliation under the banner of the Sihanouk-led supreme national council, along with the UN forces, to correctly implement this comprehensive agreement to fully liberate the country from Vietnam's aggression and occupation.

New Khmer Rouge Radio To Carry Three Casts

BK2710015291 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] and Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] wish to inform respected and beloved compatriots and listeners that the VODK and VONADK radios are a national voice which has joined the entire Cambodian nation and people and the tripartite Cambodian national resistance forces to wage a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate the country and the people and to safeguard the survival of the Cambodian race.

On 23 October 1991, there was a signing of the accord on a comprehensive political settlement to end Vietnam's war of aggression against Cambodia. In view of this new situation, the VODK and VONADK radios will also terminate their broadcasts as of 27 October 1991 so as to merge into a new radio called Voice the Great National Union Front of Cambodia [VGNUFC].

Respected and beloved compatriots and listeners are invited to listen to the VGNUFC radio, which will start broadcasting from 28 October 1991 onward.

There will be three broadcasts daily: the first broadcast, in the morning, from 0630 to 0900 [2330 to 0200 GMT]; the second broadcast, in the evening, from 1500 to 1700 [0800 to 1000 GMT]; and the third broadcast, at night, from 1900 to 2200 [1200 to 1500 GMT].

Respected and beloved compatriots and listeners, please do tune in.

VGNUFC 'Slogan' on Ending War of Aggression

BK2810035691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Slogans]

[Excerpt] I. Slogan on need to correctly and thoroughly implement the agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia.

1. The agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia was officially, legally, and solemnly signed before the United Nations, Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], and the world community on 23 October 1991.

2. This agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia was a historic result achieved before the eyes of the Cambodian people and the world.

3. So far, however, this historic result is only a legal matter on paper. Therefore, to enable Cambodia to enjoy genuine independence and peace and the right to self-determination, the United Nations, the SNC, all Cambodian people, and all peace- and justice-loving countries across the world should jointly implement this agreement on correctly and thoroughly ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia.

4. The Cambodian nation and people (?have been victimized by the Vietnamese war of) aggression for the past 13 years. They have suffered great misery and destruction in all fields. This is why the Cambodian nation and people want the United Nations and SNC to work for implementing all the points of this agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia correctly and thoroughly so that the Cambodian nation and people can really enjoy independence and peace and so that the Cambodian people can enjoy a peaceful life and have their normal livelihood.

5. The entire Cambodian nation and all Cambodian people both inside and outside the country want the United Nations and the SNC to correctly and thoroughly implement all points of this agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia because the Cambodian nation and all Cambodian people both inside and outside the country want to regain independence and peace and want to achieve national reconciliation and harmony.

6. However, there are overt and covert enemies trying to destroy the Cambodian nation and people in order to seize their interests. Therefore, the enemies will seek all means to sabotage the agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia and to prevent it from being implemented correctly.

7. For this reason, it is necessary for the Cambodian nation and people, the SNC, the United Nations, and peace- and justice-loving people across the world to constantly heighten their vigilance in order to check both overt and covert activities and all kinds of the enemies' perfidious schemes which attempt to twist, violate, and destroy this agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia.

8. This agreement can only be implemented correctly through to the end if the forces of the Cambodian nation and people rally in a great national union around the SNC, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, heightening vigilance and striving to implement the agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia correctly, thoroughly, and continuously. This is the only way for Cambodia to enjoy genuine independence and peace with genuine Cambodian national reconciliation, harmony, and unity.

9. Therefore, the fundamental, major, and sacred political duty of all Cambodians—both inside and outside the country—is to firmly grasp the agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia and join hands with the SNC, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in order to correctly and thoroughly implement this agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, thus enabling the Cambodian nation to regain genuine independence and peace and enabling the Cambodian people to earn incomes that will permit them to lead their normal life.

10. The Cambodian nation is a small country with a small, weak population. It needs to live peacefully with its own independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It wants to coexist—according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence—with all countries, near and far, throughout the world, including Vietnam. This is why it wants everyone to effectively, correctly, and thoroughly implement the agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

SRV Prime Minister, Delegation Continue Visit

Views Continental Shelf Issue

BK2610070391 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] President Suharto and SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet hope that bilateral talks on the continental shelf can be completed by the end of this year. Minister-State Secretary Murdiono told reporters this at Jakarta's State Palace this morning after the SRV prime minister bade farewell to the Indonesian head of state. The SRV prime minister stressed that he has a great deal of respect for Indonesia's law of the sea as well as international practices on the issue. The SRV also honors the outcome of the bilateral talks on the continental shelf, which have been held between nine and 10 times. Murdiono also said that the solution to the continental shelf issue will benefit not only Indonesia, but also Vietnam, because that country will be able to explore its oil and gas deposits.

The SRV prime minister reiterated his wish that Indonesia will be able to give its technical assistance and send its experts on family planning, oil exploration, agriculture, and the promotion of women's roles to Vietnam.

The SRV prime minister left Jakarta today for Surabaya to visit a petrochemical plant. He will then proceed to Bali.

Leaves Bali 27 Oct

BK2710131191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The SRV prime minister and his delegation left Bali to return home today after a state visit to Indonesia which lasted several days.

Radio Republik Indonesia Denpasar Correspondent Agus Eryana reports on the prime minister's activities in Bali.

[Begin Eryana recording] Vietnam wants to cooperate with Indonesia in agriculture, particularly in the application of an integrated (?pest control) technology, soybean planting, and the more economic use of fertilizers. Syarifuddin Baharsyah, junior minister for agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, told newsmen during SRV Premier Vo Van Kiet's visit to Kemeluh Village, Gianyar, this morning that Indonesia has suggested that agricultural technology cover the more economic use of fertilizers. Vietnam is highly interested in the offer because it annually needs 400,000 to 500,000 metric tonnes of urea fertilizer and fertilizer pellets, which are imported from several countries, including Indonesia. According to Minister Syarfuddin Baharsyah, Indonesia's fertilizer exports to Vietnam are still small—less than 100,000 metric tonnes annually. Vietnam has in return offered to export rice, soybean, peanuts, and garlic to Indonesia.

Meanwhile, Indonesian Ambassador to the SRV Aswismarmo, who was accompanying Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet during the visit, said the state guest's visit would enhance mutual understanding. He said Vietnam's confidence in Indonesia has grown, and Indonesia will be able to benefit from their mutual interests.

The Vietnamese prime minister visited Bali to learn from Indonesia's experience in developing tourism without changing or damaging local traditions. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his delegation left Bali today for home after watching a Barong arts performance, visiting the wooden carving center, the Arts Gallery in Gianyar, and tourist spots in Kuta, Denpasar. [end recording]

SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

BK2510153591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 25 (AFP)—Indonesia and Vietnam will resume negotiations on their continental shelf boundary dispute around the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said here Friday.

He hoped the dispute would be settled rapidly.

"Both sides understand that it is time to solve the problem and I must say the remaining areas (of dispute) are small enough," Vu Khoan said here.

Vietnam has invited an Indonesian mission to visit Hanoi to continue negotiations, he told journalists following talks between Indonesian President Suharto and visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

"We hope we can finish this problem very soon," he said.

Indonesian State Secretary Murdiono told journalists later in the day that both governments had expressed their political will to find a rapid settlement.

Indonesia and Vietnam have overlapping continental shelf boundary claims around the Natuna Islands.

Khoan said that Suharto and Kiet had not only discussed bilateral issues but also tackled regional problems as well "because now we have better conditions for regional cooperation."

He was referring to the signing Wednesday of the Cambodian peace treaty in Paris on Wednesday.

Vietnam has been largely politically sidelined by Indonesia and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—following its invasion of Cambodia in 1978.

But there has been a noticeable thaw since the Cambodian peace process gathered momentum.

Officials of the two countries Friday also signed three agreements, one on the promotion and protection of investment in Vietnam and one each on air and sea transport links.

The rapid accord on the three agreements, Khoan said, "reflects the spirit of cooperation and friendship between the two countries."

Kiet, who arrived here for a four-day visit on the first leg of a Southeast Asian swing, which will also take him to Thailand and Singapore, is due to fly to the resort island of Bali on Saturday with a stopover on the way in East Java to visit a petrochemical plant.

He will fly to Bangkok from Bali on Sunday.

Commentary on U.S.-SRV Normalization Prospects

BK2610093191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Speaking at a news conference one day after the Cambodian peace accord was signed in Paris, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai expressed his optimism over the prospects for normalizing diplomatic relations between his country and the United States. Le Mai's remarks responded to a statement U.S. Secretary of State James Baker issued in Paris on 23 October to the effect that Washington is ready to begin talks with a view to normalizing diplomatic ties with Hanoi.

The U.S. and Vietnamese ministers were among the 19 ministers and delegates who attended the signing of the Cambodian peace accord in Paris. The peace accord also means that one major hurdle blocking the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries has been removed. The remaining obstacle is the issue of 2,300 Americans still missing in action from the Vietnam War. In his statement in Paris, Baker called for Vietnam's cooperation on the matter and subsequently received a positive response from Le Mai.

Since the Vietnam War ended 16 years ago, diplomatic ties between the two countries have been suspended, but Beijing and Washington established diplomatic ties 11 years ago. The United States even imposed a trade and investment embargo against Vietnam in 1975 due to Vietnam's failure to solve the issue of Americans missing in action from the Vietnam War.

The desire to punish Vietnam for its military invasion against Cambodia in late 1978 has also justified the United States' continuation of its trade and investment embargo, but there is no longer any reason to punish Vietnam. Against this background, Baker's statement in Paris is worth studying. The situation will improve further if Hanoi is willing to renounce its conviction that capitalism does not ensure true freedom and happiness for the majority of its people, as well as its belief that socialism is the only option for its people.

Alatas Returns, Hails Cambodian Peace Accord

BK2610032891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Indonesia and ASEAN are ready to take an active part in promoting peace in Cambodia, which includes sending a 200-member advance UN team composed of representatives from 23 countries to that country. The team will, among other things, be in charge of monitoring the cease-fire and preventing arms from entering Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters this at the Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport yesterday when he returned from Paris, where he attended the ceremony for signing the Cambodian peace accord. Minister Alatas noted that the peace accord was the ultimate result of efforts exerted by Indonesia and ASEAN for many years.

[Begin Alatas recording] The peace accord was only a preliminary result of joint efforts exerted for many years to end the tragedy and sufferings in Cambodia. It was indeed the result of efforts exerted by Indonesia and ASEAN for more than 10 years. It can be pointed out that we have exerted special efforts over the last few years since [words indistinct]. After that, things became smoother following the Ho Chi Minh City accord reached by Indonesia and Vietnam in 1987, specifically between former Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach. [end recording]

Alatas added that the peace accord will not only end the sufferings of the Cambodian people, but will also mark a new era for the Southeast Asia region as a zone of peace, stability, harmony, and mutual progress.

Alatas Denies Obstruction of Portuguese Visit

BK2610090291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0500 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Indonesia has never tried to prevent a group of Portuguese members of parliament from visiting East Timor as scheduled on 4 November. Speaking to reporters when he returned from Paris yesterday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas dismissed Portuguese reports that Indonesia is making things difficult for the planned visit.

Meanwhile, Major General Sintong Panjaitan, commander of Udayana Ninth Regional Command, said that nobody will obstruct the planned visit to East Timor. Speaking to reporters in Denpasar, Maj. Gen. Sintong Panjaitan said the Portuguese delegation will be free to talk with local people as long as they do not cause any disturbances.

Australian Prevented From Visiting East Timor

BK2610093291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0650 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 26 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian permanent representative to the United Nations and Portuguese diplomats in New York Saturday started a discussion on an issue of Australian journalist proposed by Portugal to join the planned visit of Portuguese parliamentarians to East Timor early next month.

The talks in New York was expected to deal with the differences between Indonesia and Portugal concerning the presence of the Australian journalist, Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas told the press after meeting President Suharto at Merdeka Palace here Saturday.

Minister Alatas reported to the head of state the results of the just-ended Paris Conference on Cambodia.

A delegation of the Portuguese Parliament will make a visit to East Timor, the former Portuguese colony, starting November 4, 1991, to see the development in the area which has integrated into Indonesia in 1976 and become the country's 27th province.

Indonesia rejected the inclusion of the Australian journalist, Jill Jollyffe, in the list of six foreign journalists proposed by Portugal.

Minister Alatas upon arrival from Paris Friday (25/10) stated that Indonesia did not want the visit of Portuguese parliamentarians to East Timor to end in failure despite the issue of the Australian journalist recommended by Portugal to cover the event.

In line with the New York agreement concerning the modality of the visit, Indonesia and Portugal could respectively name six foreign journalists to accompany the official delegations to the province, and they have the right to reject any name of the foreign journalists.

19 Most Wanted Aceh Rebels Dead; 6 at Large

BK2410151991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] BANDA ACEH, Indonesia, Oct 24 (AFP)—Nineteen most-wanted separatist leaders in Aceh, north Sumatra, have died while six others are still on the run, a military source said here Thursday.

The source did not say how the 19, members of the Security Disturbing Group (GPK) in Aceh, had died.

All 25 GPK leaders had been sought by the Indonesian military.

Troops have previously shot dead seven rebels during raids on suspected rebel hideouts in Aceh since August.

Indonesian authorities in July distributed posters of the 25 most-wanted leaders of the GPK, the official term to designate anti-government group in Indonesia.

In Aceh, the GPK refers to the Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh) movement which wants to set up an separate Islamic state. Jakarta has blamed it for a series of ambushes on civilian and troops since last year.

Observers say thousands of people had since died in the conflict.

The source said that the military was determined to rid Aceh of GPK members by June 9, 1992, the date of Indonesia's next general elections.

British Forestry Expert To Help Assess Fires

BK1810102891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0948 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—Britain has agreed to provide a forestry expert to work with the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Preservation and other western donors on the assessment of the forest fires which are burning in Kalimantan, it was learned here Friday.

The agreement was reached following discussions here Friday between British Ambassador to Indonesia Roger Carrick and Minister of Forestry Hasyrul Harahap.

The British Embassy said the British expert, who is based in Jakarta, will begin his assigment on Saturday.

This short-term assistance is being provided in addition to Britain's long-term technical cooperation program for forestry management, research, training and conservation in Indonesia worth 10 million pound sterling (about 34 billion rupiah) and the forestry radio project's soft loan, approved in November 1990 worth 37 million pound sterling (about 125.8 billion rupiah).

Japanese Government Sends Forest Fire Experts

BK2510102291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0923 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 25 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Japanese Government has sent a team of experts to fight forest fires in Kalimantan and Sumatera, it was learned here Friday.

The Japanese Embassy here said that the team, expected here on Friday and led by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Vice President H. Tamamitsu, would also meet the officials of the forestry Ministry to discuss Japan's assistance to Indonesia.

The embassy said Tamamitsu would bring concrete proposals of sending several experts with necessary equipment for immediate fire fighting measures, and of long term cooperation for drastically tackling with the lasting fires.

The scope of the cooperation will include identifying by satellite photograph, fire spots and plantation and farms which emit smoke in Sumatera and Kalimantan, and installing an early warning system in case of future dry season.

Apart from that, the cooperation will also include establishing a smoke control system and examining the possible way of extinguishing fires of coal seam.

Officials Praise Steps Against River Polluters

BK2310123991 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1005 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—House members here Tuesday welcomed State Minister for Population Affairs and the Environment (KLH) Emil Salim's stern measures against river polluting companies and expressing the hope that there would no discrimination in the imposition of the sanctions.

Machkbon, of the house's environmental affairs commission, and Budi Harjono, of the industrial affairs commission, said that it was very timely for Minister Salim to announce the names of industries found to have polluted a number of rivers.

They shared the opinion that the government so far had always been very tolerable towards polluting companies.

"As a result, such companies do not take the environmental protection law seriously," they said.

The KLH minister while announcing the names of 39 river polluting industries Monday also promised to bring them to court unless they fulfill the obligation to install waste water treatment facilities at their factories by end of December this year at the latest.

Under government regulations, industries that caused pollution and environmental damages can be tried in a court of law with punishments that vary from temporary closure of factories, revocation of operational licenses, fines of up to rupiah 100 million, to 10 years of imprisonment.

Harjono said Minister Salim's statement must be supported by all parties including the law enforcement officials without taking into consideration whether the imposition of stern sanctions would affect the flow of foreign investments here.

"Industrialists actually should not be afraid of the sanctions they must face or the environmental protection law because as it has been generally known 'polluted reputation' is the worst kind of publicity," he said.

Meanwhile, some companies included in the "Black List" of Minister Salim like Pt. Khong Guan Indonesia, Pt. Pfizer Indonesia, Pt. Dumex Indonesia Tuesday refused to give a comment on the issue, saying that the officials in charge were either attending a meeting or not at the office.

However, most of the companies known to be reluctant to install waste water treatment facilities said that such facilities were very costly and would only increase their investments and operational budget.

They said higher investments and operational budget in their turn will only push up the price of their products, an argument which has been counter-attacked by a number of environmentalists who claimed that the social costs that the people must shoulder because of polluting companies were already too high.

Indonesia through the KLH office since 1989 has actively campaigned for clean river program in 11 of its 27 provinces across the country.

Laos

Prime Minister Continues Official PRC Visit

Meets With Yang Shangkun

BK2610105291 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 26 (KPL)—Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon on Oct. 24, the second day of his visit to China, paid a courtesy visit to Chinese President Yang Shangkun in Beijing, according to a news report from Beijing.

The Chinese president, during their discussion, told the Lao prime minister of China's aspiration to have good relations and cooperation with Laos and described the signed common border treaty very significant not only for the two countries but for the benefit of peace and stability in the region.

Khamtai Siphandon told Yang Shangkun of the outcome of the successful talks between him and Li Peng during which the sides stressed on further increasing Lao-Chinese traditional friendship. He also thanked for the

Chinese government and people's support to Laos and expressed hope that his current visit to China will represent an active contrbution to increasing solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

On the same day afternoon, the Lao and Chinese prime ministers signed the border treaty between the two countries.

According to the treaty, Laos and China will establish a joint committee on common border line to deal with measuring defining and mapping the border line between the two rountries.

Also to welcome the new move in the Lao-Chinese relations, PASASON paper today frontpaged an editorial describing the Lao prime minister's visit to China very significant since during which a border treaty between the two countries was signed.

PASASON Hails Border Treaty

BK2610033991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 91

[PASASON 26 October article: "The Spirit of Lao-Chinese Border"]

[Text] Today, 26 October 1991, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government's delegation, led by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, is scheduled to return home after completing the mission of its four-day friendship visit to the PRC. During this visit, the Lao prime minister and his party were warmly welcomed by PRC Premier Li Peng and the Chinese people in Beijing. On this occasion, the leaders of the two countries—Laos and China—held official talks to brief one another on the internal situation in each country and discussed strengthening the relations between the two countries as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest. The discussions were characterized by an atmosphere of brotherly friendship. In addition to holding official talks with its Chinese counterpart, the LPDR Government delegation also visited some economic and cultural foundations in Beijing and some provinces in southern China.

On 24 October, LPDR Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and PRC Premier Li Peng signed a boundary treaty between Laos and China. This is a historic event of epochal significance, and it facilitates sustained strengthening and development of the relations between the two countries, the promotion of the time-honored traditional friendship between the Lao and Chinese peoples. This in turn positively contributes to transforming the boundary between the two countries into a border of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The signing of the historic treaty on the Lao-Chinese boundary reflects the nurturing and blossoming of the mutual friendship between the two countries. It clearly shows the results of Kaysone Phomvihan's official visit to the PRC and PRC Premier Li Peng's official visit to the LPDR last year, which served to restore the warm relations between Laos and China. Mutual relations in various spheres of work have been continuously developed since those visits. All levels of delegations from the two countries have repeatedly visited one another, thus contributing to the blossoming of the Lao-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

During the talks, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon expressed his appreciation for the sincerity of the Chinese party, government, and people in solving the border problem and noted that the signing of the border agreement constituted a historic event of epochal significance in the positive development of the relations between the two countries, thereby serving to further develop the relations of friendship and good neighborliness and to turn the border between the two countries into one of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Premier Li Peng said: The signing of the boundary treaty by the governments of China and Laos constitutes a great event in the history of relations between China and Laos and is the result of an agreement reached between the two sides to build the common border into a stable boundary. This is very significant for the further development of the relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between the two countries.

The Lao people express our great satisfaction in seeing that, for more than a year, the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples have been developed in various fields on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, friendship, equality, and cooperation. The signing of the Lao-Chinese boundary treaty reaffirms the two countries' determination to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, to comprehensively develop their relations, to promote the spirit of Lao-Chinese relations, and to transform their border into a border filled with an atmosphere of ever-blossoming friendship, peace, and cooperation.

Ends Visit With 'Historic Success'

BK2710062691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] At the invitiation of PRC Premier Li Peng, Khamtai Siphadon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the PRC which began on 22 October and returned to the capital, Vientiane, by special plane on the evening of 26 October.

Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation's visit to the PRC was beautifully successful and represented the continuous expansion of traditional friendly relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the peoples of the two countries. Historic success in connection with the two countries' relations was achieved when the two prime ministers signed a boundary treaty, which is in line with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, who want to turn the Lao-Sino border into a border of permanent peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation were greeted upon their arrival by Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and minister of economy, planning, and finance; political bureau members Maichantan Sengmani, Oudom Khatthi-gna, Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Somlat Chanthamat, Thongsing Thammavong; ministers and deputy ministers; and a number of high-level cadres. Cai Wencong, PRC interim Charge d'Affaires to Laos, was also at the airport.

Chinese Reportage on Visit

WA2510120491

For Chinese reportage on Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon's visit to the PRC, including talks with Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, please see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 25 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC Communist Party Delegation Ends Lao Visit

BK2610141491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] On 24 October, the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Ding Tingmo, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region party committee, has successfully concluded its visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

During the visit, the delegation and the Lao side exchanged views and experiences in development work for the benefit of the peoples in their two countries and discussed ways to strengthen friendship and solidarity.

The delegation held meetings with the Vientiane Municipality party committee, along with other Lao People's Revolutionary Party organizations, and visited Luang Prabang Province and several important places and factories.

On 23 October the delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna, member of the party central committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Vientiane Municipality party committee.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Phimpha Thepkhamheuang, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Vientiane municipal party committee, and a number of concerned cadres. PRC Charge d'Affaires Cai Wencong was also present.

Ministers Attend UN Anniversary in Vientiane

BK2610102891 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 26 (KPL)—The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Laos on October 24 organised here a ceremony to mark the 46th UN anniversary this year.

Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and Deputy Minister of External Economic Relations Dr. Kithong Vongsai were among Lao senior officials and members of diplomatic corps and of international organisations present at the ceremony.

Resident representative of the UNDP to Laos Mrs. Amirah Haq Perera addressed the function indicating the aim of the UNDP which, she said, is to achieve the objective in human development through technical cooperation and coordination with developing countries in socio-economic development in particular in alleviating poverty.

FAO Issues Estimate of Flood, Drought Effects

BK1810095091 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 18 (KPL)—A meeting was held yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hear a report by a FAO's [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] technical team on the result of its estimate over drought effect in Laos.

The FAO's technical team was sent here to conduct the on-the-spot estimate of drought and flood damage throughout Laos.

Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat presided over the meeting where the representative of the international operation team, the representatives of the FAO and UNDP [UN Development Program], and members of diplomatic corps here were present.

The meeting assessed the natural disaster damage to rice production in the country for requesting international emergency aid.

Philippines

Informal Talks on Bases Begin With U.S.

HK2610085191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Manila, Oct 26 (AFP)—The Philippine government has started informal talks with the United States on the planned pullout of U.S. military bases from the Philippines, an aide to President Corazon Aquino said here Saturday.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said that "discussions are being held informally," and hinted that Aquino's main aide, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, was taking part in the informal talks.

"Both the back channel and the public talks...the people involved are one and the same," Paredes said. Drilon heads the Philippine panel that will discuss the proposed U.S. pullout from Subic Naval Base by 1994.

He said Manila had not yet received a formal reply from the United States on its request to open the withdrawal talks but said he expected a reply before the end of the month.

Paredes said they hoped to keep the talks, "plesant and friendly," adding that "nobody is going to go there to give long speeches."

The talks follow the Philippine Senate's rejection last month of a treaty that would have extended the lease of the U.S. bases by 10 years. The Senate rejection came after months of acrimonious negotiations between Washington and Manila.

Aquino however is proposing an executive agreement under which U.S. forces would be given until 1994 to pull out of Subic.

U.S. forces are already due to withdraw from Clark Air Base and other smaller bases when the lease for these bases expire in 1992.

Foreign Troops To Use Clark If Conversion Fails

HK2510120491 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 25 Oct 91 p 1

[By Jess Malabanan and Ernesto Reyes; italicized passages in English]

[Text] European countries and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] will use Clark Air Base (CAB) as a training ground for their troops and will establish their respective detachments within the base if the government's conversion plan does not go through.

This was learned from Brigadier General Leopoldo Acot Jr., Clark's base commander, during the turnover of important Royal Singapore Air Force [RSAF] facilities to the Clark Air Base Command [Cabcom]. The RSAF, headed by detachment commander Major Low Guan Seng, is composed of 80 pilots who arrived at Clark Air Base in 1978.

It was learned that the Singapore Air Force was urged to set up a detachment at Clark after the United States and ASEAN agreed to attend the annual *Operation Cope Thunder,* which is a major Air Force training exercise.

According to Acot, several ASEAN military commanders have expressed interest in the plan, however, they have not given the Philippines a definite reply on this matter.

"In the event that the country invites them and they agree, the processing of the conversion plan will not be so difficult," Acot said.

Those interested in establishing a training detachment at Clark will be obliged to pay rent depending on the agreed contract.

Acot stressed that if the government pushed through with this plan, revenue lost by the withdrawal of the Americans will be made up for. At the same time, this plan will revitalize Pampanga and nearby areas which are dependent on Clark for their livelihood.

Meanwhile, Singapore Air Force troops are schedule to leave at this time.

Eight imported vehicles were among the important equipment that was given to Cabcom. Cabcom gave school materials yesterday to five elementary schools from the different provinces of Pampanga which were devastated by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Desks, chairs and blackboards from the McArthur, Grissom and Wurtsmith elementary schools located within the base were given to the Talimbundok and Homesite elementary schools, both located in Barangay Dau, Mabalacat; the Balicutan and Escaler elementary schools in Magalang; and the Holy Family in Angeles City.

At the Senate, the Department of Trade and Industry reported that trade and economic relations between the Philippines and the United States are continuing, despite the fact that the Senate junked the military bases treaty.

During a hearing of the Senate Committee on Finance, Secretary Peter Garrucho of the Department of Trade and Industry, assured that, even if the military bases are no longer in the country, trade and economic relations between the two countries will continue because they are protected by agreements.

He said that the garments industry is protected by a trade agreement and by the prevailing most favored nation status of the Philippines even if this is separate from the Generalized System of Preference.

Garrucho said: "The garments quota of the Philippines is not in any danger, as we are protected by the Multi-Fiber Agreement, which experiences an annual growth of 60 percent."

He also said that there has also been an increase in the export of carrageanan after the Food and Drug Administration deemed the food additive safe. He added: "About $50 million will be exported by the country in 1992."

Garrucho also added there has been an increase in investment in the country by multinational corporations. The expansion program here has reached P [Philippine pesos] 8.06 billion.

Capital is continuously being injected into the country's economy by countries like Korea, Japan, Taiwan and other members of ASEAN, because their governments continue to trust the Filipinos.

As to what the department is doing for workers who are affected by the withdrawal of the military bases, Garrucho said that the government is training the workers and their families in food processing and basic ceramic technology.

De Villa Clarifies Remarks on Military Takeover

HK2810032691 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Oct 91 pp 1, 10

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] The Armed Forces will only move to quell national disorder if it is directed to do so by civilian authorities, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said yesterday.

"We do not have an interventionist Armed Forces. The military is available if called upon by civilian authority," De Villa told reporters.

He was reacting to reports published Friday quoting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia as saying the Constitution allows the Armed Forces to restore order and normality and call for another election. Abadia made the remarks when asked what the military would do if the 1992 elections were marred by fraud.

Abadia said the AFP cannot act unilaterally, but will take its order "from somewhere," adding that it could be from President Aquino, Congress, the Supreme Court or two million people massed at the Luneta. In the last case, he said, the situation would be similar to what happened at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] in 1986 when the military supported by people power toppled President Marcos after a fraudulent snap election.

Yesterday, however, Abadia accused the INQUIRER of "evident misrepresentation of facts, circumstances and context on which the reports was made."

Several newspapers carried a similar story, however.

"Our Armed Forces will not allow itself to be embroiled as an institution in any political exercise, except precisely to maintain civil order and normalcy," he said.

Earlier yesterday morning De Villa summoned Abadia to clarify his published statements.

De Villa said Abadia meant that the Constitution provides that "the civil authority may call upon the Armed Forces to suppress any rebellion or similar disorder and restore order in the land."

"He (Abadia) told me that is precisely what he is referring to and he did not intend to make the public believe that the Armed Forces will intervene without being called upon by civil authorities," De Villa added.

Meanwhile, the defense chief said military operations against rightists rebels will resume as soon as the government decides to end reconciliation efforts.

He said the deadline for talks will be announced in the next few days. "We cannot just go on talking," he said.

De Villa also disclosed that Justice Secretary Silvestre Bello III and other Cabinet members have met with the leaders of the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan/Kawal ng Sambayanang Pilipino [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance of the Masses-Soldiers of the Filipino People]/Young Officers Union (RAM/KSP/YOU) on various occasions.

But he said the government is "not prepared to sit across the table" and discuss the eight-point agenda proposed by the RAM/KSP/YOU.

"We are not going to negotiate with them on these demands," he said, adding that the proosed talking points, which include the irreversible withdrawal of U.S. forces, are being studied by the Cabinet cluster on security matters.

The other proposed talking points are electoral reforms, implementation of nationalist economic policies, return of former President Marcos' remains for burial, social justice and national security matters.

"We are willing to listen to them but that doesn't give them (RAM/KSP/YOU) the right to sit in the council of government," de Villa said.

Abadia earlier ordered the suspension of military operations against rebel soldiers and offered to talk peace with them.

At least 10 rebel soldiers remain unaccounted out of the 22 who have been listed at large in May.

Abadia said 12 military officers have returned to military control since May. Three former Constabulary officers also turned themselves in to Philippine National Police Director-General Cesar nazareno.

But Abadia still has to convince top coup leaders like cashiered Lt. Col. Gregorio B. Honasan, Commodore Domingo Calajate, Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan and Navy Capt. Felix Turingan to return to military control.

De Villa said the government hopes that all of them will "surface."

"It matters much for everybody who are watching the situation for Honasan to come in. (If he does not) the threat will probably still exist but to a much lesser degree," he said.

Honasan, 42, was the leader of the 1987 and 1989 failed coup attempts against President Aquino. The government has offered a P5 [Philippine peso] million reward for his capture.

Aquino To Announce Candidate Endorsement 25 Jan

HK2610081291 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] President Corazon Aquino refused local government executives' request that she announce at the soonest possible time the name of the presidential candidate she will endorse in the coming 1992 elections. The provincial governors asked the president to announce her endorsement of a presidential candidate to dismiss speculation on her bid for re-election in 1992. In response to this request, President Aquino said that she will announce the name of the presidential candidate she will endorse on 25 January, her birthday.

Meanwhile, former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos believes that President Aquino will no longer run in the 1992 presidential elections. At the same time, Ramos dismissed the rumor that members of the Struggle of Filipino Democrats have asked him to set aside his candidacy if President Aquino runs for re-election.

Aquino Said To Support Fernan in 1992 Polls

HK2810060591 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] There will be no showdown between the two widows during the 1992 presidential elections. Press Secretary Tomas Buddy Gomez III affirmed this after confirming that President Corazon Aquino's decision not to run for reelection is final. Gomez stressed that the government does not care what Mrs. Marcos does after she returns to the country, adding that President Aquino's reported plan to run for reelection was nothing more than an old tune. He assured that, even if Mrs. Marcos should run for election, Mrs. Aquino will not join her in the race because she plans to return to private life and help nongovernmental organizations when her term ends in 1992.

Speculation that Mrs. Aquino would run for reelection in the next presidential elections became rampant once again after Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon announced that the president might change her mind and run again. This was followed by exhortations urging the president to run which were voiced by presidential relatives, led by Tarlac Congressman Jose Peping Cojuangco, Jr. and supported by some local government officials.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino has told top leaders of the Struggle of Filipino Democrats [LDP] that she might support Supreme Court Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan's candidacy in the coming 1992 presidential elections. At a meeting with 19 LDP delegates last week, Mrs. Aquino asked whether the party would accept Fernan.

It has been reported that Cojuangco is preparing to field President Aquino as a candidate in order to fight former First Lady Imelda Marcos in the May 1992 elections. An LDP source claimed that the Tarlac congressman Jose Peping Cojuangco is urging his sister to run for reelection because he fears that the ruling coalition's candidate may face a difficult time if Mrs. Marcos joins the presidential race or supports an opposition candidate.

This highly-placed LDP source added that the president mentioned Fernan's name repeatedly during the meeting. The source believed that the president favors Fernan because the chief justice was the only person who met the Catholic Church's standards. Mrs. Aquino is hesitant about supporting the candidacy of House Speaker Ramon Mitra, Jr. because the latter has never topped any survey on the subject, and former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos faces a religious conflict.

Surrender Deadline for Rebel Soldiers Extended

HK2610074191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The government has extended the deadline for peace talks and for leaders of the rebel soldiers to surrender to the military. Renato de Villa, secretary of the Department of National Defense, said that the 31 October deadline has been changed, and that Cabinet Cluster E on National Security is still discussing the new surrender deadline for the leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM].

Prior to this, Lisandro Abadia, chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, gave the leaders of the rebel soldiers until the end of the month to negotiate for their return under military control. Meanwhile, Abadia again held talks with representative of the RAM leaders in recent days, but he refused to give any details of what was discussed.

Rebel Soldier Peace Talks 'Temporarily Suspended'

HK2810040891 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Peace talks with the rebel soldiers headed by former Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan have been temporarily suspended by the government so that it can devote more attention to the expected return of the former First Lady Imelda Marcos on 4 November [as heard] this year. Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff General Lisandro Abadia said it was necessary to suspend peace negotiations with Honasan's group so the military could prepare for Mrs. Marcos' return and the extension of necessary security measures to her.

Abadia confirmed that leaders of the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People] and the YOU [Young Officers' Union] supported this government move. The peace talks may be resumed during the last week of November or the first week of December. The two sides agreed to the indefinite suspension of the talks following a shuttle mission conducted by a top emissary who, while unnamed by Abadia, is believed to be former Air Force Colonel Eduardo Red Kapunan, a classmate of Honasan at the Philippine Military Academy in 1971.

Meanwhile, Gen. Abadia said negotiations on the surrender of Honasan and former Commodote Domingo Calajate will be resumed once the heated issue of the former first lady's return has cooled down.

Malacanang, Drilon Dismiss Honasan Coup Threats

HK2810093591 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Oct 91

[By Dick Synchongco]

[Text] Malacanang dismissed the statement and the threat made by fugitive rebel officer Gregorio Gringo Honasan of a new coup attempt against the government. During a news conference yesterday, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon described Honasan's statements as pure propaganda.

Honasan said that he would not surrender and that they [right-wing rebels] had not abandoned their armed struggle to topple the Aquino government.

On the other hand, Drilon stressed that people should not listen to Honasan. At the same time, Drilon complained about the extensive publicity being given to the leaders of past coup attempts. Drilon is questioning why Honasan is being given extensive publicity.

Abadia Announces Surrender of 12 Rebel Officers

HK2510034491 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Oct 91 p 1

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that 12 more officers of the outlawed Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) have returned to military control as part of the government's peace efforts with the fugitive rebel officers.

General Abadia, however, said the group of former Navy commodore Domingo Calajate appeared hesitant to return to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] control. This prompted military authorities to predict a breakup of the RAM-SFP as the group of former Army lieutenant colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan was reported set to return to military control before Oct. 31.

Abadia described Calajate as among the few remaining hardliners in the RAM-SFP.

During a meeting with newspaper publishers and reporters at the Philippine navy headquarters on Roxas Blvd., Manila, Abadia said the AFP has taken into custody 12 more RAM-SFP leaders who decided to come out of hiding in view of the peace negotiations between the AFp and the rebel officers. Abadia declined to identify the 12 rebel soldiers.

Although Abadia noted Calajate's refusal to accept the government's peace offer, military authorities said the AFP chief has already won back the most of the ultra-rightist group with Honasan's readiness to return to military control by Oct. 31.

Among those expected to return to military control are former Air Force brigadier general Jose Ma. Zumel and former Air Force lieutenant colonal Red Kapunan.

Honasan has been described by military authorities as the "symbol of disunity in the AFP" for leading rebel soldiers in attempts to overthrow the government since 1986.

"I know that they (Honasan's group) will come back," Abadia said.

He added that he and the rebel officers had forged a "gentlemen's agreement" based on the code of honor of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio City, where Abadia and Honasan graduated.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Filler, AFP deputy chief for intelligence (J-2), said the military is prepared to resume its manhunt for RAM-SFP leaders who had rejected the government's call for peace negotiations after the Oct. 31 deadline.

Honasan Sees 'Perfect Time' for Coup

HK2810041491 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Former Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan denied reports that top officials of the Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance have surrendered in exchange for the release of some detained rebel soldiers and the granting of amnesty following a dialogue with Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief of staff General Lisandro Abadia. Honasan stressed that the reconciliation talks launched by General Abadia last July were still at an exploratory stage, and that the rebel soldiers want to see if the government will comply with the eight talking points they have presented to the authorities.

Honasan also assured journalists that his forces were stronger and more organized than when they launched the August 1987 and December 1989 coup attempts.

It was learned that six Philippine journalists and some members of the foreign media were invited by Honasan to an almost two-hour long news conferece held at an undisclosed place in Quezon City.

Meanwhile, even as typhoon Ruth prepared to hit the country, former Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan considered the occasion a perfect time to launch a new coup attempt against the Aquino government. He made this assertion in a three-hour long [as heard] conversation with a selected group of journalists at an undisclosed place in Quezon City.

Honasan also confirmed that his group has not ruled out the possibility of launching a new coup, even though they held talks three times with AFP Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia on their possible surrender. Honasan explained that the changes achieved during the revolution have been accepted by the people in their hearts and minds. He also admitted that the launching of a coup d'etat represented one of their options in their effort to achieve peace and justice for the people.

At the same meeting with reporters, Honasan also tackled some prevailing issues, such as the imminent return of Mrs. Imelda Marcos and its effect on the political situation, the Terrell expose, President Corazon Aquino's reelection bid in 1992, and the ongoing peace talks between rebel soldiers and General Abadia.

Two Bombs Explode in Davao, Cause Power Outage

HK2510142991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Davao, Philippines, Oct 25 (AFP)—Two bombs exploded simultaneously near two police stations in this southern city late Friday and a power company was attacked minutes later, plunging this city into darkness for an hour, officials said.

One bomb exploded in a fire department adjoining a police station in Santa Ana district, destroying the fire chief's office while another bomb exploded inside a private jeep outside the police station in the San Pedro district, destroying the jeep and three other nearby vehicles.

A few minutes later, unidentified armed men strafed a power transformer at this city's local power retailer, then proceeded to topple eight electrical posts, resulting in a power outage that affected most of the city.

Police would not name any suspects in the incidents or identify what kind of explosives had been used in the bombs. No one was hurt.

Police Capture 'High' Bicol Communist Official

HK2810061491 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By P. Hernandez, R. Salvacion, and R. Binungcal]

[Text] A high official of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) was captured by men of the Philippine National Police-Criminal Investigation Service Command (PNP-CISC) in a hospital in Albay.

Superintendent Wilfredo Mayuga, CISC Region Five chief, reported that Rommel Palamara, alias Comrade Elvis and Comrade Omra, is the commanding officer of the CPP-NPA Armed Propaganda Unit which is active in Bicol.

According to Senior Superintendent Reynaldo Wycoco, PNP spokesman, the CISC received information last 13 October that the rebel leader was being treated for two stab wounds at the Albay Provincial Hospital in Legaspi City. CISC agents immediately responded, and Palamara was transferred to the PNP Regional Command Five Hospital for further treatment.

After recovering, Palamara admitted that he was the leader of the Armed Propaganda Unit of the CPP-NPA in Bicol. The NPA official clarified that he had been stabbed by a fellow rebel when they argued while conducting their operations in a barangay in Guinobatan, Albay.

It was learned from the investigation that Palamara was one of the rebels who attacked and killed 15 policemen and injured 14 others in March 1986 in barangay Bonigacan, Guinobatan.

In related developments:

—Governor Roy Pilando of Mountain Province reported that NPA rebels in the north have released the seven policemen they abducted after attacking a PNP station in Tadiar.

—Suspected NPA rebels attempted to burn and blow up a market in Mariveles, Bataan, but they were surprised by patroling PNP men and members of the Philippine Army's 19th Special Force. They seized three bottles of explosives from one of the captured NPA suspects.

—Senator Orlando Mercado asked for an investigation into the actual implementation of the government's livelihood assistance program for rebel returnees.

In a resolution forwarded by Mercado, he emphasized the importance of the program, which aims to show the government's sincerity in offering a new life to rebels who want to return to the fold of law.

This was Mercado's reaction to the case reportedly filed against Governor Rafael Colet of Pangasinan in relation to squandering 4.125 million Philippine pesos worth of funds for the rebel returnees program.

Two Communist Leaders Surrender in Central Luzon

HK2810071191 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By Rudy Abular and Will Dayrit]

[Text] Two New People's Army (NPA) officials surrendered to the Philippine National Police (PNP) in Central Luzon two days ago.

Chief Superintendent Pantaleon Dumlao, regional director of the Central Luzon PNP, identified the men who surrendered to the police as Roberto Baluyot, alias

Comrade Aris and Comrade Grace, of San Fernando Pampanga, and Pablo Sindak, alias Comrade Joel, of Bale, Aurora.

Reports have indicated that the rebels were unarmed when they went to the PNP station.

Dumiao reported that Baluyot is a political official of the NPA and an active member of the Mariano Garcia Brigade (MGB), a partisan group code-named Mazda which is headed by Fernando Suangco, also known as Comrade Yenen.

Comrade Yenen's group is responsible for the successive killings of Angeles City policemen, and of an American soldier at Clark Air Base, from 1986 to 1988.

Meanwhile, Sindak is a member of the armed group of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), which is active in Aurora and which is headed by Jerry Olivar, alias Comrade Bong or Comrade Jean.

The two explained that they decided to surrender because they wanted to return to the fold of the law and to escape the hardships that they had experienced in the mountains.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of the Philippines has intensified its campaign against rebel forces in Marag Valley, Cagayan.

Colonel Roberto Manlongat, 3d Infantry Brigade commander, reported that two Philippine Army battalions were dispatched to the northern part of the Marag Valley to crush the remaining NPA forces in the province.

The military offensive is concentrated on Barangay Kakandungan, Kalabigan; Barangay Dumalano at Luna, Kalinga Apayao; and Barangay Masi at Pamplona, Cagayan.

Manlongat stressed that the soldiers will try to avoid involving civilians in the operations.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said the government will reinforce its troops in the Cordilleras following reports that the NPA was strengthening its forces in order to retaliate against the Army.

Negros Governor Rejects Communist Rebel Demands

HK2810044691 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] An obstacle to possible peace talks between the provincial government of Negros Occidental and communist rebels has arisen, as Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson has rejected the National Democratic Front [NDF]'s conditions for these talks. Through their spokesman, who identified himself as Pio Monterosa, the Communist rebels asked that the government's false agrarian reform program be nullified and the livelihood policies, which have adversely affected people, be reformed.

According to Governor Lacson, the communist rebel's requests were too general. He also added that talks to discuss their specific conditions and demands should be conducted before negotiations begin.

The governor of Negros Occidental also said that the peace talks will determine the communist rebels' sincerity regarding the issues of peace and reforms. Lacson said that the government's doors for peace talks are always open to the NDF.

ASEAN Members Consider Stronger Military Ties

HK2810051791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 28 Oct 91 p 15

[By Maricar S. Bautista]

[Text] Although rejecting the formation of a military pact, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are exploring the possibility of expanding military relations among themselves.

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) chief of staff Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia said this was discussed when he visited his counterparts in Indonesia and Brunei. The chief of staff completed his visit last week. He said the visits enabled him to get into the inner circle of the region's chiefs of staff. He also called on Indonesian head of state President Suharto and Brunei's Sultan Bolkish.

Gen. Abadia told reporters that expanded military relations mean "training, visits and exchange of notes." However, he added, "We agreed ther was no need to form a military pact in the region."

With the Philippine Senate's rejection of an extended stay for Subic Naval Base, no military alliance in the region is expected to fill in the vacuum to be left by the Americans.

Former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos had said, "ASEAN does not have an agreement on mutual defense," when asked about another possible option for an external defense ally.

What exists for the meantime is a so-called "defense coordination."

In a conference held recently in Bandung, Indonesia ASEAN member-countries agreed to seek peaceful solutions to problems that may arise among themselves.

Gen. Abadia also said his trips, where he discussed the country's security situation with his hosts, on the whole were fruitful. He said he also took advantage of the opportunity to thank his hosts for their assistance to victims of Mt. Pinatubo.

Delegation To Attend Fair To 'Rebuild Kuwait'

HK2810055891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Oct 91 p 28

[Text] The Philippines is sending a six-member delegation to the Rebuild Kuwait Fair '91.

The participation, which is being organized by the Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions (CITEM) under the Department of Trade and Industry, is a part of the country's response to Kuwait's reconstruction program.

The Philippines joins a large number of nations which will be participating in this biggest international multisector exhibition which will be held at the newly constructed Bahrain International Exhibition Center on Nov. 2-7.

The group will bring products appropriate for the current reconstruction work in Kuwait and will display them in a national group exhibit. Among these products are pre-fabricated construction materials.

Participating are Bell Carpels International Manufacturing, Concepts Trading Corp., Philippine Development and Industrial Corp., Metal Forming Corp., Mariwasa Manufacturing, and Wood Patterns.

At present, the Philippines has a negative balance of trade with Kuwait. During the previous year, the Philippines exported $5,507,308 worth of goods to Kuwait and imported $194,294,649 worth. From the first half of this year, Philippines exports reached $47,273.

Military Rescue Teams Prepare for 'Super' Typhoon

HK2610055491 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] The Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has already released directives in preparation for the entry of super typhoon Trining into Luzon. The Philippine Atmospherical, Geophysical, Astronomical Science Administration [PAGASA] announced that Trining will reach Luzon tomorrow at 0200 [1800 GMT 26 Oct]. Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and AFP Chief General Lisandro Abadia have already prepared the crew of rescue helicopters and other rescue vehicles for the coming of the typhoon. According to PAGASA, the Trining's path may still change direction.

[Begin Rene Welgers recording] Trining will either enter Northern Luzon throu, Batanes or it will head for Taiwan. *But, at most,* the typhoon will probably hit us tomorrow. With its present distance, we cannot tell where the typhoon is actually headed, for it is still a considerable distance away. There's a possibility that she may pass by, or that she might move upward or downward [end recording]

Thailand

Prime Minister Receives SRV's Vo Van Kiet

BK2810062491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] At the Government House at 0930 today, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun presided over the welcome ceremony for SRV Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and his wife, who were paying an official visit to Thailand during 27-30 Oct as guests of Thai Government.

After the ceremony, the Thai prime minister accompanied the visiting SRV premier and his party to the main conference room of the Government House for a consultative discussion on official affairs between delegations of both countries.

The Thai delegation comprised Deputy Prime Minister Police General Phao Sarasin; Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Anat Aphaphirom; Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin; Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi; Interior Minister Admiral Wichet Karunyawanit in his capacity of Navy Commander; and Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun.

Radio Welcomes Premier's Visit

BK2710104891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 27 Oct 91

[From "News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam this year commemorated the 15th anniversary of their diplomatic relations established on 6 August 1976. After dramatic events in the past, the two countries have in the past few years started a new chapter of good relationship, which will not only benefit the two sides but also contribute significantly to the improvement of regional situation.

The visit to Thailand by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and delegation of high-level officials during 27 to 30 October is being made to promote the continuity and consistency of Thai-Vietnamese ties. In fact, the last few years saw significant growth in cultural and economic interaction between the two countries. And this trend is expected to continue. The total volume of trade between Thailand and Vietnam has grown from 350 million baht in 1988 to 1.5 billion baht in 1989 and to 1.9 billion baht in 1990. Until now, eight joint venture projects invested by Thai companies have been granted licenses, totalling 9.5 million baht. This trend reflects the growing need to expand bilateral economic ties and review potential opportunities for further economic cooperation.

In order to facilitate this process of development, the two countries set up last month a joint commission on economic and technical cooperation following a visit to

Vietnam by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. The joint commission in their first meeting in Bangkok on 17 and 18 October agreed to set up three subcommittees to handle trade and investment, technical cooperation, and fishery and agricultural cooperation. The 2-day meeting reviewed economic relations between the two countries with emphasis on ways and means to solve trade and investment problems. Measures to expand and develop bilateral cooperation in different areas as well as promote better understanding between the public and private sectors of the two countries were also discussed.

Thailand and Vietnam have already initialed an agreement on investment protection, which will particularly be significant to Thai investors who are in Vietnam for their business. The agreement is expected to be officially signed during the 3-day visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese prime minister to start today.

As for diplomatic ties, the Vietnamese Government has agreed in principle on the setting up of a Thai consulate in Vietnam. In a reciprocal proposal, Vietnam has asked to open its news agency here. Details on both projects are yet to be discussed at high-level talks between the two countries.

In the field of fisheries, Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to a joint good-will amnesty, in which 501 Thai [and] Vietnamese detainees in fishery dispute will be released by the end of this month. Under the agreement, Thailand will free 157 Vietnamese crew detained in the southern province of Songkhla while Vietnam will release 344 Thai fishermen jailed in Kien Giang Province of southern Vietnam. Besides, an agreement on fishing cooperation is expected to be signed during Mr. Vo Van Kiet's visit here. It will establish a joint fishing venture and technical cooperation in fisheries and breeding of the marine life.

Apart from the fishing cooperation pact, Mr. Vo Van Kiet is also expected to initial a memorandum of understanding setting out a broad framework of bilateral cooperation in the fields of energy and petroleum. With these cooperation plans within sight, the visit of the Vietnamese prime minister and his delegation will really mark a milestone in the Thai-Vietnamese relations.

Daily Examines SRV Relations

BK2710024491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Oct 91 p B3

[Editorial: "Thailand and Vietnam Must Rise to the Occasion"]

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet arrives in Bangkok this evening for a three-day official visit. His trip comes at the most opportune moment as the Cambodian peace accord signed in Paris last Wednesday has just created tremendous opportunities as well as challenges for closer bilateral Thai-Vietnamese relations and greater regional cooperation in Southeast Asia especially between ASEAN and Indochina.

Thailand and Vietnam both stand in an ideal position to help foster a new regional spirit of solidarity, friendship and cooperation in order to ensure lasting peace and generate prosperity which all peoples in this region truly deserve. Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and his Vietnamese counterpart Vo Van Kiet both have extensive experience and keen foresight. Together they should be able to overcome distrust and misunderstanding between Thailand and Vietnam, and assure each other that their bilateral ties will from now on be based on goodwill, equality, mutual benefit and cooperation.

Until recently, Thai authorities still entertained the rather self-serving idea that poverty-stricken Vietnam needed Thailand more than Thailand needed Vietnam, especially as long as there was little progress in the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. Such an obsolete idea is not conducive to the development of mutual trust and cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam.

Thailand stands to lose more than Vietnam if it does't discard this egotistic attitude. Though Vietnam is indeed one of the poorest countries in this region, it is not as desperate as imagined by some Thai authorities. Under the new leadership of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Vietnam is opening the country to more trade and economic ties with the rest of the world. Even while the US-led economic and diplomatic boycott against Hanoi remains in effect, at least partially, Vietnam has concluded numerous business deals with investors from many countries, including Japan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. More investors and tourists will be likely to flock into Vietnam when the US-Vietnamese normalization talks, scheduled to begin next month, make some headway.

By visiting Indonesia before coming to Thailand and by going to Singapore after Thailand, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet could be seen as indirectly sending a message that he didn't see Thailand as an indispensable partner. Indonesia has maintained close diplomatic contact with Vietnam even during the height of the Vietnam-ASEAN confrontation over Cambodia in the early 1980s. Singapore, on the contrary, had been most vocal in opposing the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia. Now Singapore is perhaps most active among the ASEAN Six in cashing in on economic opportunities in Vietnam and Cambodia.

In fact Vietnam and Thailand can complement each other economically and politically. Vietnam has natural resources, particularly petroleum and fish, that Thailand want. Vietnam will soon start selling natural gas in the South China Sea to Thailand. The two countries are also negotiating a new deal on fisheries. Thailand on the other hand has low-cost consumer goods for exports and also capital and management expertise, notably in tourism and banking, that Vietnam needs.

Improved relations between Vietnam and Thailand will directly benefit those tens of thousands of descendants of

Vietnamese refugees born in Thailand who have been denied Thai nationality and subjected to various security restrictions during the Cold War era. Now these Vietnamese descendants deserve a better treatment by the Thai law so that they and their children can begin to assimilate into Thai society just like other ethnic minorities born in Thailand.

Cooperation between the two countries is also necessary in ensuring a smooth implementation of the Paris peace accord for Cambodia. Though Thailand used to be the prime supporter of the resistance force against the Phnom Penh government, Bangkok has quickly developed a good working relationship with the Hun Sen administration. As the main backers of Phnom Penh, Vietnam should learn to live and work with the resistance leaders, especially those from the Khmer Rouge, those radical communist regime was toppled by the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

If Vietnam is willing to normalize ties with the United States, it should be able to bury the hatchet with the Khmer Rouge. After all the Cambodian conflict is over and no single party can claim victory after 12 years of bloody, but futile fighting. Cambodia stands to lose directly, and Vietnam and Thailand indirectly, should there be renewed fighting in Cambodia with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) unable to carry out its mandate. The Bush administration has tied full normalization with Hanoi to Vietnamese cooperation and progress of UNTAC in Cambodia, especially in holding a free and fair general election to form a new elected Cambodian government.

As part of the Vietnamese diplomatic efforts to reintegrate Vietnam with the world community, Hanoi has frequently expressed strong interest in joining ASEAN by first acceding to ASEAN's Bali Treat of Amity and Cooperation of 1976, which is open for accession by all countries in Southeast Asia. With regard to this, Hanoi can count on support from Bangkok, as the new Thai attitude and ambition is to make Thailand a "bridge" linking ASEAN with Indochina.

However, Vietnam's full membership in ASEAN remains a unlikely possibilitys because of the communist ideology still professed by the new Hanoi leadership. Yet it is possible to invite Vietnam as a "guest" or an "observer" in the annual ASEAN ministerial meetings like the invitations extended to China and the Soviet Union, which were "guests" of the Malaysian host last July.

Eventually Vietnam could be appointed a "dialogue partner" of ASEAN, perhaps after China and the Soviet Union, both of whom have shown keen interest in opening formal dialogue with ASEAN, just like the United States, the EC, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Korea have.

The potential of mutual benefit in closer Thai-Vietnamese cooperation is enormous, but so are the challenges to overcome past distruct and present difficulties. Both Prime Ministers Anan and Van Kiet have a golden opportunity to show the world they can both rise to the occasion with a common spirit of friendship, equality and interdependence.

Suchinda Accuses SRV Embassy of 'Meddling'

BK2710012691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 91 p 5

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraphrayun yesterday accused the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand of meddling "beyond necessity" with Vietnamese refugees in Thailand.

The refugee problem is among issues to be raised with Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet who is to arrive in Bangkok tonight for a three-day visit.

Gen Suchinda said he would join Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun in talks with Mr Kiet at Government House tomorrow morning.

The Army chief, who is also the supreme commander, said he feels the Vietnamese Embassy has interfered too much with, and has exerted too much influence on, Vietnamese refugees who had come to Thailand since the Indochinese war in the early 1950s as well as their children who were born in this country.

"This is not right because some of the Vietnamese who were born here have never been to Vietnam," he said.

Prime Minister Kiet is also scheduled to meet presidents of the Board of Trade, Thai Bankers' Association and the Federation of Thai Industries tomorrow afternoon at the Regent Hotel.

Talks between the Vietnamese delegation and the Thai private sector will be held at the same venue.

Joint-SRV Exchange of Fishing Crewmen Begins

159 Vietnamese Crewmen Released

BK2410024691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Help for Thai fishermen detained in Vietnam began yesterday with the release of Vietnamese fishing crewmen.

A Public Relations Department correspondent in Songkhla Province reported that yesterday afternoon, Captain Charoen Aranyanak, commandant of the Songkhla Naval Station, turned over a total of about 159 Vietnamese fishing crewmen to Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister At Taolanon to return them to Vietnam in exchange for the release of Thai fishermen in Vietnam.

The first batch of the released Vietnamese crewmen left for Vietnam early yesterday morning aboard the fishing trawler Thanarat, while the second group, accompanied by the Thai deputy agriculture minister, left Thailand on another boat yesterday afternoon.

The two boats are scheduled to arrive in Vietnam today. After that the two fishing trawlers will take back a total of about 312 released Thai fishermen to Thailand on 26 October.

312 Thai Fishermen Returned

BK2710022491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 91 p 5

[Text] A total of 312 Thai fishermen earlier detained in Vietnam returned to Trat yesterday.

They were exchanged for 159 Vietnamese fishermen aboard the research vessel Chulaphon in Vietnamese waters off Kien Giang province on Thursday.

The exchange ceremony was presided over by Deputy Agriculture Minister At Tadlanon and Bui Van Tam, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese province near Hon Thon Island.

Also attending were Fisheries Department chief Plotprasop Suratsawatdi and departmental official Sunthon Niyomyat, the minister counsellor of the Thai Embassy in Hanoi and Bui Dinh Dinh, deputy director of the Vietnamese Consular Department.

Dr At said at the ceremony that he was returning 159 Vietnamese fishermen to their families and Thailand would welcome the visit of Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet as a guest of Thai government today.

He said both occasions would enhance the aims of the two countries to create better relations, friendship and to cooperate sincerely in economic, social and culture development.

Bui Van Tam said the return of the crews is a goodwill gesture and relations between Thailand and Vietnam are taking shape more firmly.

He said Vietnam had suffered much war damage in the last 30 years and has vast territorial waters with abundant marine resources.

Fisheries joint ventures between Thailand and Vietnam would enhance relations. The Vietnamese and Thai governments should initiate such projects which Kien Giang province is ready to serve.

In principle, the Vietnamese Fisheries Ministry must approve fishing concessions to foreign fishing sectors and also locate fishing grounds.

Mr Sunthon said the release of the crews results from the visit of Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin to Vietnam from September 17 to 19. About 50 Thai crew members were released earlier without any cost.

There are still more than 100 Thai crew members being detained by Vietnamese authorities, according to an informed source.

They were arrested last week from eight fishing trawlers on trespassing charges.

The 312 Thai crew members freed were brought in two vessels to the island from the jail in Kien Giang, while the 159 Vietnamese, who had been detained at Songkhla Naval base, were taken to Vietnam in the Chulaphon and the Thanarat on Wednesday.

The Vietnamese were detained during a 45-day anti-piracy operation which began on June 1 with 25-million baht funding from the Supreme Command. Sixteen Vietnamese boats were held with war weapons found on the first three.

However, the two Thai vessels had to leave Vietnamese waters by Thursday afternoon instead of Friday afternoon as scheduled.

Thai officials and journalists were not allowed ashore, Vietnamese officials telling them they had not yet received instructions from higer authorities.

The Thai crew members were later processed by Immigration and Public Welfare officials. Forty-one of them were found to be Burmese Mon and were detained at Trat for deportation.

All crew members had medical checks and blood tests for all sexually-transmitted and blood-related diseases, including the AIDS virus, following and earlier report that at least two of them had contracted the virus according to Vietnamese tests a month ago.

A doctor said most of Thai crew members were in good health but many have skin diseases and some suffer from malnutrition.

Three of four crew members said to have died earlier in Kien Giang jail from disease were named as Samruqi Bunprasoet, 34, Praphat Thawichalat, 24 and Wan Thipson, 31. The other was a young Mon.

Before leaving jail, Thai and Vietnamese crew members were given a new short [as published], trousers and slippers—and a pack of cigarettes.

Thai crew members arrived at Trat's Laem Ngop District yesterday morning in a RTN landing craft, HMS Thong Lang, and a RTN trawler designed for anti-piracy activities. They were welcomed home by Mr At, Trat governor Amon Anantachai and senior RTN officers.

They were later returned to Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Chanthaburi and other provinces where the 23 trawlers they had worked on were registered.

Dr At told a press conference that the release is the result of cooperation between Thai and Vietnamese authorities and he expects further fisheries cooperation between the two countries to result from the visit of the Vietnamese premier.

However, some Thais are still detained in Vietnam on criminal charges involving drugs and weapons and these cases must be discussed further.

Foreign Minister Returns From Cambodia Meeting

BK2610145491 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin gave an interview to newsmen upon his arrival this morning from Paris where he attended the international conference on Cambodia. He reported to newsmen about the smooth signing ceremony of the peace agreements on Cambodia. The next step will fall on the United Nations who will have a bigger role to play to make the peace plan work. The United Nations Security Council has approved sending a 268-man advance mission to supervise the ceasefire in Cambodia by late November. A UN peacekeeping force or UNTAC [the United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia] will supervise the administration of Cambodia prior to the election of a government.

[Begin Asa video recording] ...it will work in Cambodia for about 10 months after the signing of the peace agreements. UNTAC's role is very important. The United Nations has never before played such a role. It will supervise the ceasefire and also the administration of Cambodia in the finance, foreign, defense, and information ministries. It will work closely with the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to achieve the plan's aims. [end recording]

Minister Asa Sarasin also said while in Paris he had the opportunity to discuss about the repatriation of Cambodians from Thailand. He said he will prepare an aide memoire to this effect. The signing of a document on the repatriation of some 350,000 Cambodians is expected to take place around the middle of next month, about the same time he is visiting Cambodia.

Ministry Plan for Commercial Centers Approved

BK2510030391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 91 p 26

[Text] The Economic Affairs Screening Committee yesterday approved the Commerce Ministry's plan to set up three commercial centres in Barcelona, Ho Chi Minh City and Guadalajara, Mexico.

The committee also agreed to scrap an earlier plan to set up commercial centres in Madrid and Canton.

Barcelona was chosen to replace Madrid because there was already a commercial counsellor in Madrid.

The ministry said it was necessary to establish a centre in Vietnam as reconstruction there would create trade opportunities.

Mexico was chosen because, as part of the North America Free Trade Area, it would undergo a major economic expansion.

Cabinet Incorporates New Features in Patent Bill

BK2410060391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p B8

[From the "Business Desk"]

[Text] While approving the final draft of the patent bill on Tuesday, the Cabinet incorporated several new features and reinforced existing ones to provide patent protection to almost all inventions and designs.

First and foremost, at least six new items will be eligible for patent registration under the revised law. This includes the controversial 'drugs and chemical components'. Other new products are food, beverages, farm machinery and biotechnological inventions.

These products cannot be patented under the present law, the patent Act, which came into effect in 1979 primarily from fear that basic economic sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals and food might come under foreign domination.

At the time, similar reservations were made for plant and animal varieties, computer software, scientific and mathematical theories, and inventions contravening social norms.

In the face of increasing pressure from the United States for substantive improvements in the Thai patent law, key elements were altered to suit the present circumstance. Washington had threatened to retaliate against Thai exports if no improvement was undertaken.

The Commerce Ministry and the Anand government have publicly stated, however, that the US is not a factor in the government's modification of the law. It is the emerging trend in multilateral trade negotiations that have dictated the government's decision, they argued.

But, as discovered in the economic minister's comment attached to the revised draft bill, the US was and still is the influential factor in the whole process.

Contentious issues which Thai and American trade negotiators are unable to come to terms were clarified to fellow economic ministers by Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on.

The minister expressed hope that "our important trading partner" will accept the improved conditions stipulated in the revised law.

Although it is unlikely that pharmaceuticals and their active ingredients will be protected immediately after passage of the bill in the National Legislative Assembly, the decision to protect pharmaceuticals and other new products is irreversible.

The Cabinet ruled on Tuesday that the Commerce and Public health ministries have yet to consult each other and come up with an appropriate grace period during which new drugs and their active ingredients will still be exempt from protection.

The Public Health Ministry wanted the period to be four or five years, while the Commerce Ministry initially proposed 18 months.

Because of vast differences in this regard, the two ministries were instructed to work out the term and propose their recommendation to the premier within seven days.

It is no wonder why the crucial bill had to be submitted in great haste to the National Legislative Assembly.

When the new constitution is promulgated (which is expected soon), the Anan administration will become a caretaker government awaiting an elected successor, during which time it is tactful to refrain from initiating policy reforms.

The grace period will be applied to drugs and chemical compounds only. All other products, with a few exceptions, can be patented within 180 days of the new legislation being approved by the National Legislative Assembly and announced in the Royal Gazette.

Despite the grace period and other conditions, concern that prescription drugs would cost more after pharmaceutical patents are permitted will not go away.

According to the economic ministers, some 30 new drug entities will be arriving in the market in the near future, most of them used to treat non-infectious diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart ailments, topping the list as killer diseases in Thailand.

A three-pronged approach to administer new drugs was suggested by both ministries. This includes a clear-cut policy on patent rights, price monitoring and limited distribution of medicines by a single authorized company for a limited period of time.

Although the ministers did not say whether retroactive protection would be given to drugs now undergoing clinical test overseas and not yet in the local market, the provision that the Public Health Ministry's Drug committee be authorized to consider requests on a case-by-case basis amounts to the same thing.

The maximum term of protection is 20 years for new inventions and 10 years for designs as stated in the revised law. Under the 1979 law, the term respectively was only 15 years and seven years from the date of application.

Commerce Ministry Plans Anti-Dumping Measures

BK2610125191 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Oct 91 p 7

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on says Thailand's exports have been hurt greatly by the U.S. announcement on application to Thailand of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. The Commerce Ministry is planning measures to counter market dumping and subsidies. Surveys are being conducted on goods dumped into Thai markets and on subsidized exports by foreign countries. The Prime Minister's Office will issue a regulation aimed at controlling goods from foreign countries and protecting local industries. It will be based on the principles in GATT.

"Trade protectionism and market dumping are being used as tactics. In the past we had no means to counter them, but now we do," Amaret said.

He said Thailand is faced with various other problems concerning exports. In addition to Section 301, Thailand is now being threatened by the EEC plan for market integration in 1992. This will make it more difficult for Thai exports to enter the EEC bloc. Amaret said this is a big challenge for Thai businessmen. He noted that Thailand is very lucky to have overcome obstacles and achieved a high economic growth rate. He attributed the success to cooperation between the Thai private sector and government as well as the long experience and capabilities of the Thai private sector.

Sunthon Denies Political Motive in Court Cases

BK2410055991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A4

[Text] National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] chief Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday denied that the NPKC's decision to let the courts handle the cases of 13 politicians accused of corruption under military-ordered summary legal proceedings was politically motivated.

His denial came one day after Gen [General] Sit Chirarot, chief of the military-appointed investigators, said politics was "one hundred per cent" behind the NPKC's decision.

"We, the NPKC, just want to prove that we harbour no ill intentions towards anybody," Gen Sunthon said.

He dismissed speculation that the 13 politicians would all be acquitted under the normal legal system.

"We have to trust our courts," said Sunthon.

The NPKC set up the Assets Examination Committee after staging a coup on Feb 23 and gave it virtually unlimited power to investigate and confiscate the assets of 25 politicians, including ousted prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The committee has cleared 12 of the politicians. But the NPKC's decision to let the courts handle the remaining 13 cases has raised serious doubts about its motives.

Sit, chairman of the assets committee, seemed somewhat upset during his interview with THE NATION on Tuesday. "This is one hundred per cent politics," he said.

But Sit stopped short of linking the military's move to a leadership change in the Chat Thai Party.

The NPKC's bid to curb the power of the assets committee came as the Chat Thai Party was electing ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong, the Airports Authority of Thailand chief, as its new leader to succeed Chatchai. Sombun's selection was widely seen as a major step towards putting Chat Thai under military guidance.

Press speculation had it that with Sombun's election, the Chat Thai Party hoped to win "leniency" for seven key members including Chatchai who have been targets of the corruption investigation.

The 13 politicians would have a better chance of being found innocent by the normal justice system than under the assets committee, critics of the military's move said.

Rumours about a "secret agreement" between the NPKC and Chat Thai were fuelled by Chatchai's statement on Sunday that the Chat Thai Party under Sombun would back military chief and deputy NPKC chairman Gen Suchinda Khraprayun as the next prime minister.

Wira Musikaphong, a key member of the New Aspiration Party, strongly criticized the Chat Thai Party yesterday, comparing Gen Chatchai to "a drowning man who has to cling to a floating dead dog".

The apparent reconciliation between Chat Thai and the NPKC has intensified criticism of the military, which denounced dirty politics when it ousted the Chat Thai-led coalition government in February.

Vietnam

Do Muoi, PRC Envoy Discuss High-Level Visit

BK2610112891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, received and had cordial talks with Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei on 25 October.

Comrade Do Muoi said: The forthcoming visit to China of a high-level Vietnamese delegation will mark the normalization of comprehensive relations between the two parties and Vietnam and China. This will not only be in the interests of the two peoples, but will also be conducive to peace, stability, and development in the region and the world as a whole.

The comrade general secretary asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and other Chinese leaders.

Ambassador Zhang Dewei thanked Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi for meeting him and wished success to the forthcoming visit to China of a high-level Vietnamese delegation.

Present at the reception was Comrade Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee.

Foreign Minister Attends Paris Peace Conference

Meets Hun Sen 22 Oct

BK2610071391 Hanoi VNA in English 0638 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, received in Paris on Oct. 22d Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

Minister Nguyen Manh Cam highlighted Vietnam's goodwill stance and constructive attitude to help in bringing in a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodia issue on the basis of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and the United Nations charter. Host and guest also exchanged views on the two countries' relations and other issues of common concern.

Received by Sihanouk 24 Oct

BK2610071191 Hanoi VNA in English 0636 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), on October 24 received in Paris Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam during his stay there for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

At the meeting, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam reaffirmed that Vietnam, together with the concerned parties, would make active contributions to the implementation of the peace agreement on Cambodia in order to help build that country into a peaceful, independent, neutral, and prosperous country friendly with all countries, first of all, with its neighbour.

Prince Sihanouk, for his part, said he would not relent in his efforts to build the everlasting bridge of fraternity and friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On the previous day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam was received by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Addresses Conference

BK2510115991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Speech by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam at Paris International Conference on Cambodia; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC]; dear delegates from various participating countries; and dear his excellency the UN secretary general:

We have arrived at the finish line in our common, long, hard, and complicated trip. After waiting for more than 12 years, finally the peace agreement on Cambodia is going to be signed within a few hours from now.

Inherently bound with the Cambodian people by the common border and the traditional friendship, Vietnam profoundly sympathized with the Cambodian people for having endured untold sufferings and would like to share the joy of the Cambodian people at this memorable moment.

The signing of the peace agreement on Cambodia will first of all result from a determination of the Cambodian people themselves to master their own destiny in an effort at national reconciliation and concord for peace and development. The outcome of the continuous efforts of various meetings held by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] in the past recent months has paved the way for the reconvening of the PICC and this has demonstrated that the Cambodian people are fully able to solve problems belonging to their sovereignty with the support and cooperation given by those countries concerned and the United Nations.

There would have been no comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue had it not been for the efforts and good-will cooperation of the Southeast Asian nations which are regional, related, and neighboring countries of Cambodia.

With an ardent desire to achieve peace for the Cambodian people, for its own people, and for the region as a whole, Vietnam has, together with Laos and other ASEAN countries, made positive and consistent contributions toward attaining at an early date a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue in a good-will and constructive spirit.

The Cambodian issue has gained the attention of the international community. The two PICC co-chairmen, namely France and Indonesia, his excellency UN Secretary General Perez Javiez de Cuellar, his excellency Under UN Secretary General Ahmed Rafeeuddin, and those countries involved in the PICC which include the permanent five member countries of the UN Security Council and other countries have offered many initiatives and made constant efforts to contribute to speeding up the process of searching for a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Dear participants: The going-to-be-signed peace agreement on Cambodia will reflect a serious commitment of the Cambodian parties concerned, those countries participating in the PICC, the United Nations, and the world community toward the people and the land of Cambodia with the aim of bringing about a long and durable peace for this country and ensuring the sovereignty, total independence, non-territorial aggression, neutrality, and national unification of Cambodia.

All of us hope that the transition in Cambodia will unfold in total peace without any threat of violence and that in future, Cambodia will establish its friendly relations with all countries, first of all, with its neighbors and other Southeast Asian countries, and will thereby become a positive factor for building a peaceful, stable, cooperative, and prosperous Southeast Asia.

As one of the signatories of the agreement, Vietnam will join with other countries involved in implementing scrupulously and with a sense of responsibility all the clauses of the agreement in the international aspect. As for those matters belonging to Cambodian sovereignty, proceeding from the principle that the people in various nations can decide their own destiny, Vietnam will respect those decisions made by the SNC and it, at the same time, holds that while implementing this agreement, the UN Charter, the Cambodian sovereignty, and the sovereignty and security of its neighboring countries should be strictly observed.

Peace is going to be restored in Cambodia, thus opening up the prospects for a new era in nations in the region and realizing the possibility of building a new peaceful, stable, cooperative, and prosperous Southeast Asia. Initial positive effects can be instantly seen through the reestablishment of the Mekong Committee with the rejoining of Cambodia. The recent official decision made by Vietnam on 16 September to participate in the 1976 Bali Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has been positively welcomed by the ASEAN countries as has the current official visit of the chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers to certain ASEAN countries for the first time in 13 years.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, we hope that a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue will clear up the final obstacles in the path of our foreign policy of normalization, diversification, and cooperation with all countries, first of all, with Southeast Asian countries and beyond that, with countries in Asia and the Pacific in the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

This is a moment for joy and also a moment to prepare for continuous actions for the sake of the Cambodian people's happiness. It is hoped that gone forever and unreturnable are the darkest days and months despite the fact that these days of hardships and suffering are still deeply engraved in the memory of every Cambodian. It is also hoped that long-lasting peace will return in Cambodia so the people of the grandeur of the Angkor civilization can rebuild their country and a bright future and can make positive contributions to the cause of peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia.

As 24 October is the United Nations Day, it is hoped that the United Nations will fulfill its heavy and new mandate over Cambodia as expected by all member countries of this important international body.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the government and people of France for having, with their wonderful hospitability, made valuable contribitions to making the PICC a success.

Thank you.

Further on Vo Van Kiet's Visit to Indonesia

Holds Talks With Suharto

BK2610074691 Hanoi VNA in English 0622 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 26—Vietnam Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Indonesian President Suharto held talks at the Instana Merdeka Place, Jakarta, yesterday morning.

The two sides exchanged views on regional and international issues of common concern, including the building of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

President Suharto laid special stress on the consolidation of the Non-aligned Movement to make it more dynamic in the new situation in conformity with the movement's objectives and requirements. On bilateral cooperation, President Suharto said that Indonesia is prepared to share with Vietnam its experiences in national building and economic development, particularly to cooperate with Vietnam in agriculture and oil and manufacturing industries. He held that it is neccessary to step up cooperation in the region on the basis of the principles of the Bangdung Conference.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship and mutual understanding.

Also in yesterday morning, Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Radius Prawire, minister coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, held talks on economy, commerce, science and technology, and Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister, and Singih Hedipranowo, head of the Agency for Research and Development of the Department of Foreign Affairs, held talks on regional political issues and the building of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

Earlier, Chairman Vo Van Kiet laid a wealth at the Kalibata National Heroes Cemetery in Jakarta.

Addresses Indonesian Businessmen

BK2610154391 Hanoi VNA in English 1424 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26—In his current visit to Indonesia Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam Vo Van Kiet yesterday evening met with Indonesian businessmen at the Borobudur Intercontinental Hotel in Jakarta.

Among those present at the meeting were the chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and representatives of many Indonesian companies.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Vo Van Kiet said: "The most noteworthy event in the relations between our two countries over the recent past is the official visit to Vietnam last November by President Suharto during which an agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation was signed, thus creating a new cooperation framework for the two countries and marking a new period in the relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. That visit still leaves deep and good impressions on the Vietnamese people and will certainly exert positive and lasting influence in the future. I hope that our visit to Indonesia will continue to enhance what has been achieved, contribute to promoting economic and commercial cooperation in conformity with the changes in the general situation in the region and the rest of the world.

He went on: "In recent years, Vietnamese-Indonesian cooperation in economy, trade and investment has made steps forward. Now that there have been positive changes in the region and new achievements in each country's national development, businessmen in the two countries enjoy even more favourable conditions to strengthen their cooperation on the basis of the agreement reached by the two governments. Exploratory discussions between businessmen of the two countries are held in increasing numbers and with the start of the Vietnamese-Indonesian Joint Economic Commission (formed after the visit to Vietnam by President Suharto). Many possibilities for trade and investment cooperation have been opened up in various economic and technological areas and branches: exploitation of minerals (including coal, oil and gas) development and processing of agriculture, forestry and sea products consumer-goods, construction and tourist services banking, aviation communication, and the training of personnel... With Vietnam's policy of broadening foreign economic participation to various economic sectors in the country, the prospects are wide for cooperation also with private economic organizations in the appropriate areas and on an appropriate scale. At the same time, with more and more businessmen and economic organizations coming to Vietnam from various continents, possibilities are not few in number for multilateral cooperation in large-scale projects.

After the meeting Chairman Vo Van Kiet hosted a dinner in honour of the Indonesia businessmen.

Earlier, Chairman and Madame Vo Van Kiet with other members of the Vietnamese delegation visited the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah Garden, a famous tourist site built at the initiative of Madame President Suharto in order to preserve the Indonesian national culture and traditions.

Farewelled by Suhartos, Murdanis

BK2610155591 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 26—Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Madame Vo Van Kiet were seen off at the Istana Palace, Jakarta, this morning by Indonesian President and Madame Suharto.

Present at the see-off ceremony were Indonesian Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Murdani and his wife.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet sincerely thanked the Indonesian Government and people and the President and Madame Suharto personally for their warm welcome and their fine feelings for Vietnam. He expressed the hope that the Indonesia visit by the Vietnamese Government delegation would help enhance the time-honoured friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries, thus contributing to building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

For his part, President Suharto reiterated Indonesia's readiness to share with Vietnam its experiences in national construction and development. He said that Indonesia was ready to help Vietnam develop agriculture, industry, oil and gas, and public health and especially in controlling population growth. He expressed his satisfaction at the success of the Vietnamese Government delegation's visit.

President and Madame Suharto saw Chairman and Madame Vo Van Kiet to their limousine.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party left the Indonesian capital for a visit to the oil refinery and fertilizer plant in Surabaya and for a tour of Bali Island east of Java which had welcomed President Ho Chi Minh in February 1959.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party will leave Jakarta on October 27, ending their official visit to Indonesia.

Hanoi Radio on Visit, Activities

BK2710090391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] On 25 October, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet held talks with Indonesian President Suharto at the Istana [Palace]. Both sides exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual concern, and the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. President Suharto specifically called for efforts to consolidate the Nonalignment Movement to make it more active in the new situation so as to meet its objectives and requirements. President Suharto also raised the issue of bilaterial cooperation and reiterated Indonesia's readiness to share its experiences in national construction and economic development with Vietnam. He said Indonesia is ready to cooperate with Vietnam in developing agriculture, oil and gas, and industry.

At the Wisma Negara Palace on 25 October, Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers—on behalf of the Vietnamese Government—and his excellency Radius Prawiro, minister coordinator for economic, financial, and industrial affairs—on behalf of the Indonesian Government—signed agreements on the promotion and protection of investment, air transport, and merchant shipping.

Earlier on 24 October at the Istana, Indonesian President and Madame Suharto held a banquet in honor of Vietnamese Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet, his wife and the Vietnamese Government delegation.

On the same day, at the Wisma Negara Palace, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet received Indonesian Minister of Defense and Security Murdani, Minister of Finance Sumarlin, and Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno.

On 25 October, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet met with Indonesian businessmen at the Borobudur Intercontinental Hotel in Jakarta. At this meeting, representatives of many Indonesian corporations expressed the hope for better opportunities to do business with Vietnam. They also raised difficulties in cooperating and engaging in joint ventures with Vietnam, especially the delays in issuing licenses and setbacks in discussions.

On 26 October, at the Istana, the Indonesian President and Madame Suharto attended the farewell ceremony for Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his wife.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet sincerely thanked the Indonesian Government, people, and the President and Madame Suharto personally for their warm welcome and their fine feelings for Vietnam.

On his part, President Suharto reiterated Indonesia's readiness to help Vietnam with its experience in national construction and development. He said that Indonesia is ready to help Vietnam develop agriculture, industry, oil and gas, and public health and especially in population growth.

Afterward, the Indonesian President and Madame Suharto saw Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his wife to their limousine. The motorcade of Chairman Vo Van Kiet left the Istana for the Halim Airport where the Vietmanese delegation will continue on its trip to visit the oil refinery and fertilizer plant in Surabaya and Bali Island, east of Java, which welcomed President Ho Chi Minh in February 1959.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and the Vietnamese Government delegation will leave Jakarta on 27 October, concluding their official friendly visit to Indonesia.

Joint Statement Issued

BK2710110591 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 27—1. At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Suharto, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Vo Van Kiet paid an official visit of friendship to Indonesia from October 24-27, 1991. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the S.R.V. was accompanied by Madame Vo Van Kiet, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of SRV H.E. Mr. Tran Duc Luong, and other high-ranking officials.

2. Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his entourage were accorded a warm and cordial welcome by the government and people of Indonesia, reflecting the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. Chairman Vo Van Kiet laid a wreath at the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery and visited a number of economic projects and cultural centres to acquaint himself with the economic achievements and cultural activities of Indonesia.

3. On October 25, 1991, Chairman Vo Van Kiet was received by President Suharto at the Istana [Palace] Merdeka, at which occasion the two leaders held cordial talks on Indonesia-Vietnam relations and on regional as well as international issues of common interest. On the same day, there were separate meetings between His Excellency Mr. Tran Duc Luong, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and H.E. Mr. Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economic, financial, industrial affairs and for the supervision of development, and between H.E. Mr. Singgih Hadipranowo, head of the Agency for Research and Development of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, mutual trust and understanding. Taking part in the talks from the Vietnamese side were :

- H.R. Mr. Nguyen Cong Tan, minister of agriculture and food industries
- H.E. Mr. Le Van Triet, minister of trade and tourism
- H.E. Senior Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, deputy-minister of national defence
- H.E. Mr. Mai Ky, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee
- H.E. Le Kha, deputy-minister of transport, communications and post
- H.E. Mr. Hoang Thuc Tan, vice-chairman of the office of the Council of Ministers
- H.E. Mr. Vu Quoc Tuan, assistant to the chairman of the Council of Ministers
- H.E. Mr. Tran Huy Chuong, assistant minister of foreign affairs and
- H.E. Mr. Do Ngoc Duong, ambassador of the SRV to Indonesia.

4. President Suharto warmly werlcomed the official visit to the Republic of Indonesia by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of SRV, H.E. Mr. Vo Van Kiet, and considered it an important event in strengthening the relations between the two countries and in reaffirming the friendly relations and cooperation for the prosperity of their respective countries.

5. Two sides informed each other of the development in their respective countries. President Suharto expressed his deep appreciation of the achievements attained by Vietnam in its current process of renovation and wished the Vietnamese people new achievements in their national reconstruction and in making contributions to peace and cooperation in the region and the world.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated the achievements made by the fraternal Indonesian people under the leaderhip of President Suharto in promoting the country's prosperity, and in enhancing Indonesia's contribution to the stability of the region and the world.

Vietnam warmly welcomed Indonesia's unanimous election to be the host of the tenth summit of the Non-aligned Movement. Vietnam is confident that under Indonesia's chairmanship the movement will be able to open a new vista for world peace and cooperation. Vietnam pledges its active support and cooperation.

6. Desirous of further strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and and President Suharto have agreed that the Dasa Sila (Ten Principles) of Bandung and the five principles of peaceful co-existence will be the guiding principles in the relations between the two countries.

7. In order to support the delevelopment of the existing economic and trade relations between the two countries, the two sides signed the agreement on investment promotion and protection air transport agreement and maritime merchant shipping agreement. The two sides also agreeed to continue consultations with a view to concluding at an early date an agreement on avoidance of double taxation.

8. In developing bilateral economic cooperation, the two sides agreed to find ways and means to enhance trade exchanges and further encourage investment in the form of joint ventures in various economic sectors. It was also agreed to expand technical cooperation between both sides.

9. Desirous of further strengthening mutual understanding between the two peoples, the two sides agreed to encourage exchanges of visits and contacts in various fields between the non-governmental organisations of the two countries.

10. The two sides also noted with satisfaction the agreement in specific guidelines for settling, one and for all, the question of continental shelf boundary between the two countries at the earliest time, with a view to ensuring equitable benefits, in conformity with the traditional friendship and good neighbourliness, and in accordance with the United Nations law of the sea convention as

well as general international law, principles and practices. In this spirit, the two sides agreed to expedit the current negoitiations at the senior officials level.

11. The two sides noted with satisfaction the positive developments in the region, which afforded the opportunity for peaceful and cooperative relations among the countries in Southeast Asia and reaffirmed their determination to contribute to building a Southeast Asia of peace, freedom, neutrality, cooperation, friendship and free from nuclear weapons. The two sides expressed their confidence that once the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia question is achieved and implemented the opportunity for promoting peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia will be greatly enhanced. The Indonesian side welcomed Vietnam's intention to take more active participation in regional cooperative endeavours. As the first step in this direction, the Indonesian sidefurther welcomed Vietnam's intention to accede to the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia.

12. The two governments were of the unanimous view that the present situation requires that all states in the world intensify their cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, refrain from the threat or use of force, settlement of disputes by peaceful means, non-aggression, non-interference and non-imposition of one's will. The two sides believed in the need to make the United Nations the main instrument of global governance and the centerpiece of a new international order of peace, based on true independence, sovereignty and universality as well as in justice, equality and democracy.

The governments of Indonesia and Vietnam stressed that the developed countries should abandon their protectionist trade policies and undertake active measures to promote mutually beneficial cooperation with the developing countries.

13. Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed his profound gratitude for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended by president Suharto, the government and people of Indonesia to him and his entourage. The two sides consider that future bilateral high-level meetings between the two countries as of the highest importance and significance for further strengthening the relations between Indonesia and Vietnam.

Jakarta, 27 October 1991.

Deputy Minister Calls Indonesia Visit Successful

BK2610072491 Hanoi VNA in English 0630 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 25—Vietnam Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan told a press conference in Jakarta on October 25 at the end of the Vietnamese Government delegation's official friendship visit to Indonesia that the visit has been a success. He cited the signing of three cooperation agreements and the fine prospects for closer cooperation between the two countries not only in economy but in culture as well.

Asked by REUTER, AP and BERMANA how the two countries have settled the continental shelf problem Vu Khoan said that experts of the two countries will meet to delineate the two countries' territorial waters.

On the possibility of Vietnam joining the Bali treaty and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Vu Khoan said: We wish to join the Bali treaty because we give priority to cooperation with neighboring countries. We have sent pertinent letters to many ASEAN member countries and they welcome and support us, Indonesia more particularly. "In his recent visit to Vietnam, the Thai foreign minister expressed his support for our application. All countries in the region want peace, stability, and cooperation, therefore we have to strive together for the fast development in the interests of the people in the region."

Signs Three Economic Agreements

BK2710035291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Indonesia and Vietnam signed three agreements on bilateral economic cooperation on 25 October, namely the agreements on promotion and protection of investment, on air transportation, and on merchant shipping. Signatories were Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government; and Radius Prawiro, minister coordinator for economic, financial, and industrial affairs, on behalf of the Indonesian Government.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan told newsmen that the fact that these agreements were reached in only two days of discussion has manifested the goodwill of the two countries.

Minister Vu Khoan also said that Indonesia and Vietnam will resume talks on the continental shelf issue in area of the Natuna Islands in the Eastern Sea.

After talks held between Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Indonesian President Suharto, Deputy Minister Vu Khoan told newsmen that Vietnam has invited an Indonesian delegation to visit Hanoi to continue talks on various issues.

Phan Van Khai Receives DPRK State Delegation

BK2510112191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 October 1991 at the Government Guest House, Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Political Bureau and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a DPRK delegation of the State Planning Committee led by

Comrade Yon Song-hwa, vice chairman of the DPRK State Planning Committee. The delegation was paying a working visit to Vietnam.

Comrade Yon Song-hwa, on behalf of the delegation, thanked the SRV Government for creating favorable conditions for the delegation to have working visits with the SRV State Planning Committee and other related organs in Vietnam. He also informed Vice Chairman Phan Van Khai of the results of the working visit and of the joint venture business projects between the DPRK and SRV. Comrade Phan Van Khai welcomed the visit and thanked the Korean party and government for their support and assistance to Vietnam in protecting and building the SRV homeland.

He also expressed the hope that in the new situation the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries will increasingly develop, especially in the economic field. He also expressed the hope that the DPRK will help provide Vietnam with equipment to build the Song Huong [Perfume River] Hydroelectric Power Station. Comrade Phan Van Khai also suggested that Vietnam and the DPRK discuss the broadening of cooperation in the areas of apatite production, coal exploitation, salt production, and joint venture projects in silk production, as well as the trading of goods between the two countries.

Also attending the reception were Comrade Le Xuan Trinh, first vice chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, and Yi Hong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

Seminar Held on Discouraging Illegal Emigration

BK2310152191 Hanoi VNA in English 1240 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23—The sustained efforts of the administration and specialized offices at all levels to stop illegal emigration were reported at a conference held here Tuesday with the participation of all concerned offices, ministries, organizations and localities.

Mr. A. Casella, special advisor to the HCR [UN High Commission on Refugees] and representatives of the resident offices of the HCR and European Community (EC) in Hanoi, also attended.

The conference noted that drastic measures have been taken by the Vietnamese Government to this end, including awareness campaigns, education, punishment, job creation, relief, etc. On the other hand, the government has treated leniently the voluntary repatriates and created favourable conditions for their quick resettlement and reintegration in the national community. At the same time, patrol has been increased along the border and seaports and airports, many organizers and intermediaries of illegal departures have been dealt with severely, including life and death sentences.

The participants agreed that international organizations, including the HCR and the EC and concerned countries should increase their coordinated actions and financial assistance to Vietnam in its efforts to slow down and eventually stop the illegal departures. Many participants pointed out that the lifting of the U.S. trade embargo would help end conditions that prompt many people to take to the sea.

At present, more than 100,000 Vietnamese asylum-seekers are living in refugee camps in Hong Kong and elsewhere up to the end of last September, 14,263 had voluntarily repatriated.

It was also reported at the conference that by the end of August 1991, 293,724 people had left Vietnam to settle in the United States and other countries under the ODP [Orderly Departure Program] programme while departures under the AC (Amerasian Children) programme and the HO (High-ranking Officials) programme numbered 51,535 and 20,208 respectively.

Agriculture Ministry Assesses National Production

BK2310090891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Summary] "According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, as of 15 October the northern provinces had harvested nearly 600,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing more than 45 percent of the cultivated area and producing an increase of 43 percent over the same period last year."

According to a preliminary assessment, this year's 10th-month rice has developed satisfactorily in all areas, especially in the Red River delta provinces. "The average yield of 10th-month rice in the north is estimated at over three metric tons per hectare and its output is approximately 4 million metric tons, an increase of 400,000 metric tons over that in 1987—the year which recorded the highest ouput."

Peasants in the northern provinces are now caring for corn and sweet potatoes and planting such crops as potatoes and beans.

"Also as of 15 October, the southern provinces had planted 10th- month rice on more than 1.359 million hectares or 98 percent of the planned area. Apart from 10th-month rice, these provinces have planted 115,000 hectares of winter-spring rice."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has supplied the Mekong River delta provinces with another 50,000 metric tons of urea fertilizer, 700 metric tons of seed paddy, and 430 million dong worth of veterinary medicine to help them overcome the aftermath of flash floods and resume production.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 22 Oct

BK2210071891 Hanoi VNA in English 0604 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 22—Today's newspapers frontpage Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet's message of congratulations to Theodor Dumitru Stolojan on the latter's appointment as prime minister of Romania.

The English language daily VIETNAM NEWS reports that Indian minister for petroleum and natural gas, Mr. B.Shankaranand, will be paying an official visit to Vietnam from October 26-29, 1991, and that two more joint ventures with Japan in silk production and in production and supply of transport equipment have been licenced.

A report says that farmers on the outskirts of Hanoi are nearing their harvest a good summer rice crop. It is estimated that they will obtain 228,142 tons of paddy rice, an increase of 31,171 tons over the previous crop.

The papers report on the export of hundreds of thousands of knitted woollen garments of the Bien Hoa wool mill in Ho Chi Minh City.

Czech and Slovak Ambassador to Vietnam Jan Gonzor held a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday morning to mark the 73rd independence day of his country, the papers report.

Union from October 22-24, and Cuba's protest against the U.S. continued political and economic embargo against Cuba. [sentence as received]

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 23 Oct

BK2310073291 Hanoi VNA in English 0613 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 23—Large frontpage coverage in all dailies here today is given to the opening yesterday of the 5th congress (second round) of the Ho Chi Minh City party organisation in the presence of Party General Secretary Do Muoi, advisor to the party Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh and other senior party officials.

The papers also carry in full the text of the speech of Do Muoi delivered at the congress in which he made deep analyses of what have been achieved as well as what have been left undone in the current renewal process. The party leader also highlighted Vietnam's external policy, saying "Vietnam wants to be a friend of all countries in the international community and it is striving for peace, independence and development".

Also frontpaged is an illustrated report on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet's reception here Tuesday of David Smith, co-ordinator of the United Nations Development Activities, and representatives of other UN agencies in Vietnam on the occasion of the United Nations Day (Oct. 24).

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas received on Tuesday Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam who is in Paris for the second Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), the papers report, adding that the French minister welcomed Vietnam's willingness and positive cooperation in the search for an overall, fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodian question.

In this connection, the papers report on the opening on Sunday in Paris of the 8th session of the coordinating committee of the PICC with the participation of Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co.

Other reports are about the nationwide distribution of the book "Fact for Life" with the assistance of the UNICEF-Hanoi, and a visit to the United States by Prof. Nguyen Tai Thu, head of the Vietnam Institute of Acupuncture.

Other foreign reports deal with the first meeting of the newly- formed legislative organ of the Soviet Union held in Moscow on October 21, and E. Honecker's recent interview with the German television ARD.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 24 Oct

BK2410154591 Hanoi VNA in English 1412 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct .24—All Hanoi dailies today report that Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet left here yesterday for official friendship visits to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, the first ASEAN tour of Vietnam's premier since 1978. In a relevant editorial, NHAN DAN newspaper describes the visits as a new stage in the relationship between Vietnam and the ASEAN states. "Premier Vo Van Kiet's ASEAN tour highlights Vietnam's external policy aimed at making friend with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence," the paper stresses, adding that Vietnam attaches "importance to broadening its relations with the ASEAN and other countries in Southeast Asia in the interests of peace and stability, and for the sake of friendship and development".

In this connection, the same paper carries an article entitled 'Indonesia, A Take-Off Era' reviewing socio-economic achievements recorded by the Indonesian people over the past years. All dailies give bold headlines to the opening in Paris Wednesday of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) to sign peace agreements to end the decade-long Cambodian conflict. They run in full the speech of Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, head of the Vietnamese delegation. The speech stresses: "Vietnam holds that in the implementation of these agreements, strict respect should be ensured for the charter of the United Nations, for the sovereignty of Cambodia as well as for the sovereignty and security of Cambodia's neighbours".

Other reports concern Premier Vo Van Kiet's receptions on Tuesday of the newly-accredited ambassadors of

Benin and Papua New Guinea, a seminar held here on October 22 by the Ministry of Education and Training with UNICEF-Hanoi assistance to review the one-year implementation of the UN convention on the right of the child in Vietnam. Foreign news stories are about the situation in the Soviet Union, and China's economic developement in the first nine months of this year. The Lao paper PASASON is quoted as hailing the special Lao-Vietnamese relations in connection with the recent visit to Vietnam by Lao President Kaysone Phomvihan.